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Because we buy in LARGE QUANTITIES direct from the Amsterdam cutters, and also because we pay "Spot Cash."

We have just received a large consignment of DIAMONDS of VERY HIGH QUALITY. We offer these to you at prices which we GUARANTEE CANNOT BE EQUALLED ELSEWHERE.

Will you test the accuracy of our claim?

DIAMONDS ENTER CANADA DUTY FREE

CHALLONER & MITCHELL
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

1017-19-21 Government Street

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND

Huntley AND Palmer's Biscuits

A large consignment of these pure and delicious confections. Those who like to procure nice, fresh, new Biscuits should take advantage of these:

TOAST, per lb.....	30c
TOPS and BOTTOMS, per lb.....	40c
ROYAL RUSKS, per lb.....	60c
TEA RUSKS, per lb.....	50c
COMBINATION MIXED, per lb.....	30c
MARIE, per lb.....	30c
And many others.	
BOUDOIR FINGERS, per lb.....	50c
PHILLIPINE, per lb.....	75c
SHORTBREAD, per lb.....	65c
BREAKFAST, per lb.....	40c
DINNER, per lb.....	40c
OSBORNE, per lb.....	30c
PETIT BEURRE, per lb.....	30c
NURSERY RHYMES, per lb.....	25c

MONDAY'S "SPECIAL"

Finen Brown Beans, 6 lbs. 25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590 1317 Government St.

We are importers of the Highest Grades of

AMERICAN FOOTWEAR

THE CROSS SHOE FOR WOMEN
THE FLORSHEIM SHOE FOR MEN
In all styles, leathers and sizes

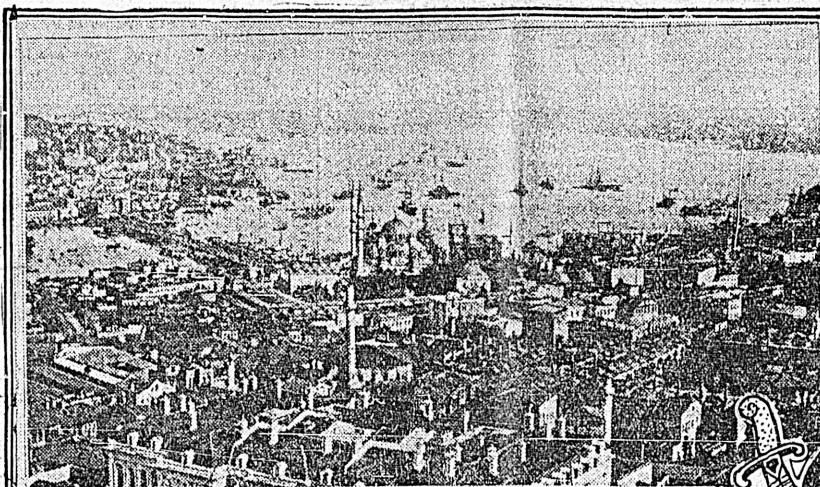
McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street, Victoria

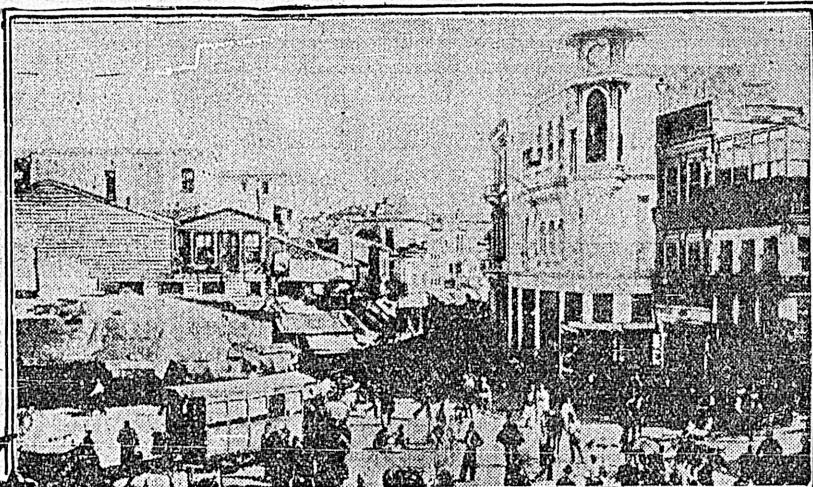
A 94-YEAR-OLD VICAR

Rev. W. W. Wingfield, who was born in 1814, and who has just entered the seventieth year of his vicariate of Gulval, Penzance, was an invalid when he was appointed to Gulval in 1839, and he tells with glee how Lord Cottenham, then Chancellor, chaffed him soon after his arrival concerning several applications for the living on the ground that the new Vicar could not possibly live long. Mr. Wingfield at 94, has still an upright figure, has the clear complexion of health, bright, piercing eyes and hair that has not yet turned from grey to snowy white. He does not believe in "systems of living or that sort of thing," but lives as ordinary people do. He is not in bed at night until 11, and rises before 8. "I eat as much as is good for an old man," he says. "I don't take as much as younger people, but then I don't want to. One doesn't take so much exercise and therefore wants less. I touch no wine but MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, and sometimes when tired I have a limited quantity of whisky and water."

Some Scenes in the Peru Quarter of Constantinople Where Fighting Began



CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE GOLDEN HORN



SQUARE IN STAMBUL

MOSLEM FIGHTS WITH MOSLEM

Forces Supporting Young Turks Storm Approaches To Yildiz Kiosk

ABDUL HAMID CAGED
WITHIN HIS PALACE

Fierce Encounters of Saloniaka Troops and Garrison Of Capital

Constantinople, April 24.—The constitutional forces are in complete control of the capital tonight. The Sultan is practically a prisoner in the Yildiz palace. His formal submission has not yet been given, but he and the troops with him are at the mercy of the army of occupation. Mahmud Schefket Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the invading forces, desires to finish the work without further bloodshed. He is negotiating with the Sultan's representatives, and has extended the period of grace in which the Sultan must make his final decision.

The Yildiz Kiosk may be rushed during the night, as some 5,000 infantry are disposed within a mile and a half of the palace. What disposition will be made of the ruler of the empire when he is in the hands of the constitutionalists is unknown to the embassies, although the opinion in authoritative quarters is that he will continue as the nominal constitutional executive, with the officials of his household largely responsible to the cabinet, who in turn will be responsible to parliament.

Complete tranquillity prevails in the city at the present moment, but anxious looks are cast in the direction of the Yildiz Kiosk, the refusal of part of its garrison to submit being the serious feature of the situation. General Schelket is concentrating large forces near this point.

May Be Fierce Fight.

Troops have been pouring in since noon, and several batteries have been planted on the neighboring heights, but it is feared that the task of capturing this well guarded stronghold may be extremely difficult. The Yildiz garrison not only possesses artillery, but it is believed that the neighborhood is mined.

The sending forward of the advance posts of the Saloniaka army yesterday afternoon to within two and a half miles of the palace foreshadowed the attack upon the city, which began at 5 o'clock this morning. The bridge had been piked and small parties of cavalry had reconnoitered the ground. After desultory firing just before dawn, a strong advance was made in the southwest part of Pera. The attacking forces spread out in a long line and made an assault upon the Matlak and Tasch Kischla barracks south of the palace, where they met with a stubborn resistance.

Military Precision.

The invaders continued to advance in three columns with the utmost precision, and occupied all the points of vantage. The volunteers from Ghevigli received their baptism of fire from Matchka, but they stood their ground well and repelled with steady volleys. The strength of the volunteers was overwhelming, and the Matchka garrison soon surrendered.

Almost immediately the royal soldiers in the Tasch Kischla barracks on the opposite hill opened fire with deadly result, but notwithstanding that many of them fell, the Saloniaka troops did not hesitate in their advance, but moved slowly and cautiously, bringing up their machine guns, which eventually resulted in silencing the garrison. There were heavy losses on both sides.

While this attack was proceeding, another corps of Saloniaka infantry encountered a sudden attack from the artillerymen in the Taxim barracks, but these were only supplied with ri-

fles. Mukstar Bey, commander of the Saloniaka force, fell dead, and many were killed or wounded on the first assault.

The fighting in the Stamboul quarter occurred at the Porte, where the garrison refused to surrender, but after a sharp fusillade they were obliged to hoist the white flag. There was stiff fighting at the Impek Hanek barracks, where the mutinous artillerymen who recently arrived from Teheran were quartered. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the attack upon the city was the great number of people of all nations, including many Europeans, who thronged the streets outside the scene of fire. Everybody showed that confidence had been inspired by the discipline, valor and friendly courtesy of the invading troops, particularly the gendarmes of Saloniaka.

Many Casualties

The number of casualties probably never will be known, but it is estimated far into the thousands. The private houses within the line of fire suffered greatly.

One of the heavy losses of the parliamentary forces occurred through the misuse of the white flag by the besieged barracks. For more than an hour the machine guns of the attacking party poured a hail of shots into the garrison, and then the defenders hoisted the white flag. Infantry moved forward to the open, and the gun fire was suspended. When the battalion was within four hundred yards of the barracks the guns behind the walls opened up a deadly fire on them, 27 being killed and 300 wounded. In one-quarter some six thousand or seven thousand troops were engaged in the conflict, but with the terrific exchange of shots, few non-combatants were killed. Half of the Saloniaka chasseurs, who were brought from the country districts several months ago and placed in the Yildiz garrison by the committee of Union and Progress, and who took a prominent part in the recent mutiny, fell fighting underneath the barracks, where they had murdered most of their officers only ten days ago. In the pockets of some of the dead were found large sums of money in gold, which it is assumed was the price of their loyalty.

At noon the battle ceased, and precautionary measures were immediately taken by those upon whom victory had rested to ensure the safety of the residents. General satisfaction seemed to be felt at the swift change from uncertainty to constitutional order.

Sultan's Position

Should the Sultan remain in office it will be merely in a nominal way. His allowance will be greatly restricted, and he will have no means for further agitation should his mind turn again in this direction.

It is creditably reported that the Sultan has distributed within recent days 2,000,000 pounds, Turkish, to the troops. The question of his deposition or his execution can hardly be considered a possibility. He has been tried, it is true, and condemned in the minds of the committee of Union and Progress as untrustworthy, but it is authoritatively stated that he will be allowed to remain where he is for the present. The city, never before was known to be so quiet as it is tonight, and it is generally believed that once the military situation is disposed of an investigation will be made as to the authors of the recent events, and the question of the throne will be considered. It is intended to clear Constantinople of the old garrisons, the majority of whom will be sent to the cabinet, who in turn will be responsible to parliament.

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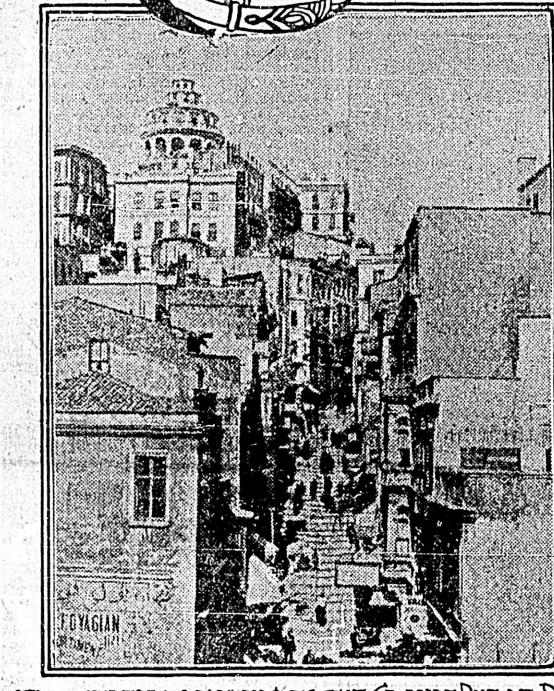
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STEP STREET LEADING TO THE GRANDE RUE DE PERA

German consul general. An Italian seaman on the guardship Galileo was killed on the deck of the vessel.

Fought Desperately.

A fine volley was had of the engagement at the Tasch Kischla barracks from the roof garden of the German embassy. Dr. Von Michel, colonel of the embassy, and the military and naval attachés were among those who witnessed the fight. The Yildiz Kiosk was about 2500 yards distant, and the barracks was almost blown away. Not less than five hundred of the garrison finally retreated by the rear gates, dragging machine guns with them. They fought in the Turkish graveyard, which fronts on the embassy, until fifty of them were killed, and more than hundred wounded. Then they hoisted the white flag and surrendered. The troops who were made prisoners were conveyed under strong escort to Stamboul, and placed in the officer's barracks. As they passed through the streets of Pera, which so lately echoed their gales, surrounded by dusty sun-brown Saloniaka fighting men, they looked sulky and dejected, and seemed to resent deeply their defeat at the hands of fellow Moslems. The people on the streets were impressed with the quick fate which had overtaken the mutineers. This conflict between Moslem and Moslem has had a profound effect upon the Turks, and it is feared that it may become the seed of further trouble.

Women missionaries at Nadjin Without Help and In Much Danger.

Belrut, April 24.—A conservative estimate now places the number killed in the Armenian massacres in Adana village at from 20,000 to 30,000.

At the town of Adana more than 100 girls are missing. It is known that 21 native pastors have been killed.

In the Armenian massacres in Adana and Tarsus, and 5,000 at Marash and Aintab, but conditions at Nadjin are becoming critical. A messenger dispatched for relief by Miss Lambert, the American missionary, who two days ago sent an appeal to Constantinople, has been killed in the streets.

Conditions at Alexandretta are unchanged. Belian and Doryole are holding out. An appeal for help has been issued from Latakia. American property is threatened.

No disturbances have occurred in Belrut tonight.

The body of Elir Mohammed Arslam, the deputy who was murdered recently at Constantinople, is due to arrive here by steamer tomorrow. Mohammedans are coming into Belrut today to resist the expected vengeance of the Druse tribesmen, the chief of which is Arslam's father. These tribesmen are coming into town in large numbers.

Women in Danger.

Constantinople, April 24.—Rev. Wm. N. Chambers, telegraphing from Adana today, says that no foreigner can secure permission from the authorities to go to the assistance of the women missionaries, who are practically alone in Hadjin, where the situation is most serious.

New York, April 24.—Adele Boas, the 15-year old daughter of Arthur Boas, millionaire thread manufacturer, is missing, and detectives today declared their belief that she has been kidnapped.

The party will be sent from here and will work its way to a point this side of the Yellowhead pass, where it will be joined by the second section of the party, now operating westward toward the pass.

Just what the numerical strength of the local party will be is not definitely known, though it is understood that there will be at least six men. The North Thompson route will be carefully surveyed. They will likely be outfitted and start work next week.

MAY BE KIDNAPPED

Young Daughter of New York Millionaire Disappears While On Her Way Home

New York, April 24.—Adele Boas, the 15-year old daughter of Arthur Boas, millionaire thread manufacturer, is missing, and detectives today declared their belief that she has been kidnapped.

While out shopping with her mother yesterday after school the girl grew tired and was sent home. Though only eight blocks from her father's residence, she never reached there.

Mr. Boas feared that his daughter had been the victim of an automobile accident and had been taken to some hospital, but a search of private and public hospitals failed to reveal her presence, and no accident of which she could have been the victim has been reported. She had only ten cents in her purse.

Another Vancouver Deal

Vancouver, April 24.—The C. P. R. property on Hastings street west, near the Vancouver club, with 136-foot frontage, has been sold for \$175,000. The Marpole residence is situated thereon.

Japanese Killed

Vancouver, April 24.—M. Shinada, an employee of the False Creek Lumber Company, this morning met with an accident while at his work, which had fatal results. The man fell from a high pile of lumber, and had his thigh broken and received serious injuries about the head. He was promptly taken to the general hospital, but died shortly after he was received.

Archdeacon Small III

Vancouver, April 24.—Ven. Archdeacon Small was seized with a severe attack of pneumonia after helping to put out a fire which occurred at Lytton. He was brought down by the C. P. R. express yesterday and was met by the ambulance and taken to St. Luke's home. The report this morning is that he has had a fair night and is going on satisfactorily.

Rice Mill for Vancouver

Vancouver, April 24.—To engage in the export of grain and in the operation of a rice mill, T. M. Stevens, of the Portland Rice Milling company, Portland, Oregon, has located in Vancouver, and this morning he closed arrangements with the C. P. R. for a lease of 106 feet of frontage on the C. P. R. main line Railroad avenue, near the foot of Gore avenue.

C. N. R. ROUTE

Survey Party Expected To Start From Kamloops To Explore To Yellowhead Pass

Kamloops, April 24.—The first detachment of the survey party to explore the route along the North Thompson River to the Canadian Northern railway reached Kamloops yesterday. It comprises J. F. Daig-

YOU SHOULD COOK

With Gas then you would be spared all the worry, dirt and inconvenience attendant on a coal or wood stove and avoid the awful danger of oil.

Gas Is Positively Unsurpassed

For cooking purposes, we have some very fine Gas Ranges and Gas Stoves just now in our Showrooms, which we would like you to see.

VICTORIA GAS CO., LTD.

Cor. Fort and Langley Streets.



FAVORS LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS

Five Dreadnoughts In Next Five Years Not Too Much Says C. E. Redfern

No more wholehearted supporter of the urgent necessity of Canada's immediately contributing to the expense of the Imperial navy can be found in the city today than C. E. Redfern, vice-president of the local Navy League, and a former mayor of Victoria. "She has been shamefully remiss," said Mr. Redfern, in the course of an interview with the Colonist yesterday, "and it is full time that some permanent plan of contributing should be decided upon."

"It would not be too much," continued Mr. Redfern, "if Canada were to give one Dreadnought a year for the next five years. This year the Dominion government has a surplus of some sixty millions. A Dreadnought would cost nine millions. The moral effect of such a contribution upon Eastern powers would be tremendous, and any one of them, indeed any combination, would hesitate before attacking a united empire."

"There is a great deal to be said in favor of all the ideas which have been mooted in connection with a proposed contribution. The idea of naval dockyards on the coasts of Canada, if the Admiralty needs them, is a good one. These of course should be built and maintained by the Dominion, and should be capable of taking the largest kind of war vessels. Under present conditions Canada can build no war vessels of her own, and for the reasons that Commander Crawford, R.N., has stated I am adverse to the idea of a Canadian navy. But I think that the Dominion might build a certain number of vessels which should be manned along British naval lines, by Britons and Canadians. These could be used as patrol boats, and their crews in time of war would be useful to supplement any losses in the British navy. Whatever gift Canada decides upon must be donated free and untrammeled, as whatever naval policy she may adopt must be done in concert with, if not at the suggestion of, the Admiralty. The idea of an auxiliary navy seems feasible. The idea of an independent one is absurd."

Playing to the Galleries.

"It is all very well for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to say that if the occasion arose he would stamp Canada in Imperial interests. That is only playing to the gallery. When the occasion, to which the Premier alludes, arises it might prove to be too late. Or there is little doubt that when war comes, suppose it does come between Germany and Great Britain, it will be of short duration. If Canada with her marvelous wealth, is worth defending, she is worth any sacrifices to that end. The belief that the Monroe Doctrine will defend this country is an absurd one, for Captain Clive Phillips Wolley said at the Victoria theatre the other night, whatever the United States pays for she will make certain of drawing the dividend. And, moreover, what a humiliating position it would be for us to find ourselves dependent upon a neighboring power."

"In connection with the idea of naval docks being established, of course it would be necessary to have them protected, and I consider that the maintenance of batteries and guns should be paid for entirely by the Dominion. If we expended \$45,000,000 a year on the defence of the country we would be paying just a little less than the British taxpayer is mulcted today for the defence of the Empire to which we belong."

"Whatever we do," said Mr. Redfern in conclusion, "must be done quickly, for to my mind the occasion has arisen for immediate action."

BUILDING WARSHIPS

Germany's Increasing Financial Burdens May Affect British Prospects

A consideration of the whole subject calls for caution on the part of engineering firms in embarking on additional facilities for producing warships and their armor and ordnance. Within the next twelve months six battleships will be ordered, but twelve berths will still be vacant. But last year not a single armored ship was ordered from private firms, and only one in each of the two years before that. Again, as regards armor, we have shown that we can provide for ten or twelve ships per annum; whereas in the past three years armor for only eight ships has been ordered. The same applies with almost equal force to ordnance; men and plant have not been fully employed for two or three years. No doubt the prospects are in favor of industrial development in the early future; provided Germany continues her naval expansion at the present rate. There is, however, always the possibility that with the strong demonstration of our determination to be supreme at all costs with the splendid spirit displayed by New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria and other colonies, and with Germany's increasing financial burdens upon shoulders less able to bear them than those of the Briton, there may be such a relaxation on the part of the German authorities as to cause a check in our present intentions. We do not prosecute any aggrandizement; we seek to maintain only the status quo. What then, would become of armor and ordnance plant in excess of our requirements? Today we have sufficient, if they are utilized with judgment, in order that the highest efficiency may be continuously kept up. This is a question as much for the nation as for individual firms, for sound economics call for no waste of resource, no haste, no hesitancy. Well-conceived industrial enterprise is quite another matter.—Engineering.

PAYING OLD AGE PENSIONS

1885 to 1887 he was professor of English in Notre Dame University in Indiana. Dr. Stoddard published considerable works, among them: Poems, 1867, "South Seas Idylls," "Summer Cruising in the South Seas," "Marshallia!" "A Troubled Heart, A Trip to Hawaii, The Lepers of Molokai, In the Foot Prints of the Padres, Hawaiian Life, The Wonder Worker of Padua, A Cruise Under the Crescent from Suez to San Marco, Over the Rocky Mountains to Alaska, Exits and Entrances, and With Staff and Script.

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A BIG RETURN ON SMALL INVESTMENT

Man With One Share of Beauty Specialist Stock Wins Suit

New York, April 24.—An echo of the suicide several months ago of John H. Woodbury, the "beauty specialist," was heard in the Supreme Court here when a jury awarded Payton R. McCargo \$19,400 return on a \$10 investment. McCargo was manager of the Woodbury Company and held one \$10 share of stock. Andrew Jergens and Charles H. Gollaus, confectioners of Cincinnati, acquired 50 per cent of the stock from John H. Woodbury for \$250,000, but were unable to obtain a controlling interest.

They approached McCargo, who sold him one share, which would give them control of the Woodbury Company, for \$39,000. The company failed and McCargo sued the Cincinnati men, winning the verdict of \$19,400.

HOW CASSIDY WAS HELD UP

Eminent King's Counsel's Unpleasant Experience While Sojourning In 'Frisco

The San Francisco Examiner has the following account of the Cassidy hold-up: "Upon Cassidy, King's Counsel, a distinguished jurist of Canada, guest of the Pacific Union Club, and a guest at the Fairmont hotel, gazed into the yawning mouth of a large-sized revolver on the Ocean Boulevard on Wednesday evening while an ungentlemanly pal of the man behind the gun went through their pockets.

It was deemedly unconventional, you know, and a wee bit exasperating, but it served to take off a night of exhilarating sightseeing with a genuine adventure, and the visitors from King Edward's dominion really enjoyed the experience. It cost them all their ready cash and jewelry, prized more for the sentiment attached to it than for its intrinsic value, and Cassidy and Pugh are somewhat amazed at what they call the inefficiency of the American police, who apparently have permitted the footpads to get away with their plunder.

He arrived in San Francisco with a genuine hold-up as a climax—not a theme for story telling back in the club circles of British Columbia.

Want to Explore the Country.

Cassidy and Pugh, fresh from the grind of the law courts in British Columbia, where they were on cases from their Canadian homes, arrived a few days ago. They wanted fun and they wanted excitement and they heard they could get both on the beach. So there they went, and there they had a few drinks. Afterward they asked the waiter what were the lights twinkling in the distance.

"Those are more resorts down the beach," replied the waiter.

"This was the cue for the two Canadians. This was an unexplored country, and they decided to hoof it down the road for fresh conquests. They hardly had gone five hundred yards when they were confronted by two footpads. Pugh was the man sized up by the robbers as the wealthier, and his knees shook as he turned over his money. Cassidy had a valuable gold watch, an heirloom, which the robbers took, and the haul included, besides, jewelry, \$350 in hard cash.

Carries a Dollar Watch.

After warning the two Canadians not to shout, the thieves disappeared into the night. Cassidy and Pugh returned to town and told their loss to the police. Meanwhile Cassidy, at the clubs and hotels, is excusing himself to those to whom he is introduced for carrying a dollar watch.

"Say, old chap," he says in excuse. "I hope you don't think I carry this sort of an affair all the time. But, you see, you have so many Claude Duvals out here that it would keep a man busy buying new watches and all that sort of thing."

PAYING OLD AGE PENSIONS

Elaborate System of Handling Weekly Distribution In London

The difficulties the Post Office has had to meet in providing each week the silver required for payment of old-age pensions have been entirely overcome and regulated, says the current issue of the Overseas Mail.

At the beginning of February a postal official calculated that £145,000 a week was being paid to the pensioners. This sum represented more than 2,000,000 coins. Now, according to the postmaster-general, Mr. Buxton, the total weekly payment has reached £150,000. The silver is paid out in half-crowns, two-shilling pieces, shillings and sixpences.

What such a weekly distribution means may be better appreciated when it is stated that, if packed in the canvas bags in which bankers usually deliver £100 worth of silver, the silver coins to make up the £150,000 would more than fill two seven-ton railway trucks.

"An elaborate system of payment having to be built up," a banking expert explained this week. "The postmaster-general transfers a sum of money from his account to that of the Bank of England. The Bank of England, in turn, advances the money necessary to the local banks, and they provide the silver coin which the postmasters in more than 23,000 postoffices pay over to the pensioners. When the local banks want more silver they apply to the Bank of England, and the Bank of England draws fresh supplies from the mint. There is no lack of metal for the mint to convert into coin."

To some of the islands off Scotland pension silver goes each week by special boat. To remote parts of Ireland it has to be conveyed long distances overland.

Corniskey Wedding Out

Chicago, April 24.—President Comiskey, of the American League team, today announced the sale of outfielder John Anderson, to the Providence eastern league club, and outfielder Perry Dalton to the Des Moines Western League Club.

BUILDING FOUR ISLAND TRAPS

Salmon Canning Companies Already Preparing For the "Big Run"

The salmon cannery companies are preparing for this year's pack. It is somewhat early yet, as the fish are not expected until well on in June at the earliest, but those engaged in the industry on Vancouver Island propose being ready when the first of the sockeye enter the Straits.

Four traps are in course of construction at present, two of which belong to J. H. Todd & Sons. They are located at Sooke, off Gordon's ranch, Otter Point and Muir creek. In all twenty men are being employed. This gang, it is thought, is sufficient, as there is no imperative necessity for the rushing of the work.

The firm mentioned intends having one tug engaged from the time the season opens until it closes. The catch will be taken at regular intervals to the plant of the Empire Canning Co., Esquimalt.

At the latter place preparations also are under way. Yesterday it was announced that they were making ready to put up an exceptionally large pack. The same activity is apparent among all the canners of Vancouver Island and, in fact, throughout British Columbia. This is the "big year," and everyone anticipates making a large haul. They are making their arrangements accordingly.

CHASED BY TRAMP WOMAN AND BABY DIE

London, Ont. Woman and Infant Succumb and Police Seek Hobo

London, April 24.—Mrs. Jarmain and her infant child are dead at their home near Delaware as a result of an unknown tramp chasing the former recently. The woman suffered greatly from the shock and sank rapidly. The police are looking for the tramp.

W. & J. WILSON

1221 GOVERNMENT STREET

Tailored To Perfection

The splendid line of Twentieth Century Clothing we carry is made by the most celebrated tailors and absolutely smarter than any custom-made garments costing much higher price. We guarantee perfect fit and the high grade fabrics are all that you could wish in wearing qualities.

Latest ideas in "College" models for the young "blood" and the more conservative styles for the older man.

An immense variety of Twentieth Century and other Suits ranging from \$35.00 down to \$15.00



WILSONS MEN'S FURNISHERS

JAS. H. TOMLINSON, GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE SPENCER'S

When You Spend SHOE MONEY

You ought to get something more than just shoes. You're entitled to an assurance of quality, to correct style and good wear, and also you're entitled to pleasure and satisfaction in buying them, and a continuation in wearing them. This store is a place where all of these things go with every purchase. You will get them all in these fine shoes, made for us by the world's best makers.

Dorothy Dodd

Shoes for Ladies, and the Walk-Over Shoe for Men

Make our shoe experience count for you. We're glad to have you do it. You will find these shoes as invariable in merit as a yard stick is in length.

Special Trade Winners for Thursday Friday and Saturday

MEN'S GENUINE KANGAROO LEATHER BOOTS

plain toes, Goodyear welted soles, in both laced and elastic sides.

Regular price \$5.50, for \$4.00

MEN'S FINE BOX CALF LACE D BOOTS

stout soles. Regular price \$3.00,

for \$1.95

MEN'S FINE KID LACED BOOTS

very comfortable. Regular Price \$2.75. Special Cut to

\$1.50

LADIES' FINE KID

heavy sole, laced and blucher cut. Reg. \$3. Special Cut, \$1.95

LADIES' FINE KID OXFORD LOW SHOES, in black and chocolate. Regular \$3.50. Special Cut to \$2.65

LADIES' FINE KID SLIPPERS, three strap, medium heels. Regular \$2.25. Special Cut to \$1.65

LITTLE BOYS' FINE BOX CALF BLUCHER CUT, heavy sole, extra good. Sizes 11 to 13½. Reg. \$3, for \$1.95

CHILDREN'S ANKLE STRAP SLIPPERS, black or chocolate, leather soles. Sizes 2 to 5, for 70¢

Jas. H. Tomlinson & Co.

(Successors to Ideal Shoe Store)

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's

BOX 290

THE COLONIST HAS ALL THE NEWS

The Metallic Roofing Company's complete line for sale by
A. B. FRASER, Sr., 69 Wharf Street, Victoria

Advertise in The Colonist



A Wise Head



Is found in one of our Hats. All the newest blocks in Soft and Stiff Hats from..... \$3 to \$5
NEW STRAW BOATERS, very newest with low crown and wide brim, extremely nutty, from\$1 to \$5
PANAMA HATS cleaned and blocked and retrimmed on the premises.

F.A. GOWEN Amalgamated with T.B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street

Maynard & Son AUCTIONEERS

We will hold our usual weekly sale on
TUESDAY, 2 P.M.
At our Salesroom, 1314 Broad street, of

DRY GOODS, Etc.

Consisting of—Damask, Apron Gingham, Sheetings, Dress Gingham, Turkish and Draper Towels, Quilts, Silk Striped Shirting, Needle Cabinets, Belt Holders, White Blankets, Ladies' Cotton Vests, Cotton Hose, Parasols, Valises, Soap, Belt Buckles, Alma Caps, Stiff Hats, Harmonicas, Purses, White and Black Muslin Shirting, Black Denim, Oxford Shirting, Flannelette Shirting, Velours, Dress Plaids, Ladies' Ties, Comforters, Men's Suits, Children's Drawers, Cardigans, Corsets, Sweaters, Mending, Chatelaines, Ladies' Waists, Canvas Hats, Ladies' Striped Skirts, Tam O'Shanters, Wool Coats, Melton Dress Tweeds, Lace Curtains, Crepon Dress Goods, Men's Tie Hat Pins, Cushions, Elastic, Ladies Merino Drawers, Yellowing, Cob Cob Pipes, Mirror, Ladies' Suits, White and China Shirts, Tweed Hats, Felt Hats, Plannelette Embroidery, Blouse Pins, Ladies' Gloves, Mittens, Ladies' Duck Suits, Sample Lot of Ticking, Flannellette Dress Gingham, Cotton, etc. On view Monday afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

Maynard & Son AUCTIONEERS

We are instructed by the owner to sell at the residence

940 JOHNSON STREET

on
THURSDAY, 2 P.M.
all the
WELL-KEPT WALNUT

Furniture and Effects

Contained in this Seven-Room Cottage—particulars later. On view Wednesday afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

Stewart Williams, E. E. Hardwick.
STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Auctioneers
And Real Estate Agents.

Duly instructed by Mrs. CATHERINE BERRIDGE, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At Her Residence,
WINDSOR COTTAGE, BEACH DRIVE
OAK BAY,

Thursday, April 29

At 2 p.m.,
THE WHOLE OF HER

Household Furni- ture and Effects

Including:

Elm Extension Table, Ash Bookcase with Glass Doors, 6 Dining Chairs, Walnut and Oak Occ. Tables, Up-Chairs, Rockers, Large Corner Cupboard on Stand, Heater and Plating (in good order), Very Large British Plate Mirror, Whatnot, Pictures, Ornaments, Curtains, Carpets, Single and Double Bedsteads, with Mattresses, a Large Quantity of Feather Pillows, Chest of Drawers, Toilet Ware, Washstands, Chairs, Blankets, Comforters, Chenille Curtains, "Premier" Kitchen Range, Tables, Step Ladders, Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, Cooking Utensils, Jam Jars, Clocks, Copying Press, Wheelbarrow, Tools of all kinds, Lanterns, Garden Hose, a Quantity of Linoleum, Bath, Wash Tubs, Water Can, and other goods too numerous to mention. On view the morning of sale. Take the Oak Bay car to end of line.

The Auctioneer. Stewart Williams.

THE New England Hotel and Restaurant

GOVERNMENT STREET

Established over 50 years.

M. & L. YOUNG, Proprietors.

Telephone 161

Lubebay Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession to safeguard against infectious diseases.

One dollar bottle guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, special agent.

INSANE WOMAN IN NEW ROLE

Claims She Is Important Wit-
ness In Pending Government
Case—Now In Custody

Claiming that she has been waiting in the city for the past two weeks at the request of the provincial government, by which she is wanted as a witness in an important case, Eliza Edwards, a prepossessing looking English woman, is now detained at the police station until the medical experts can determine her sanity or want of reason. The woman, while sane on many points, is evidently hopelessly insane on the point of her part in her fancied litigation. For some time she has been staying at the Royal hotel, Fort street, and it was to the proprietor, Mr. McCabe, that she first told her tale of being a government witness. Prior to going to the hotel she had been acting so strangely that the authorities were communicated with and the woman removed to the Jubilee hospital. She succeeded in getting out through a window and took up her abode at the Royal.

The woman has been living on Vancouver Island for about two years and spent a considerable time at Duncan before coming to this city, where she has been engaged as cook both at one of the local clubs and elsewhere. The authorities are unaware of the woman's old country place of residence, or whether she has any relatives in this country.

SYNDICATE BUYS COPPER CITY

Skeena Land Co. Sells North-
ern Townsite For Forty-
Five Thousand

Forty-five thousand dollars yesterday passed from the hands of the Prince Rupert Real Estate syndicate into those of the Skeena Land company, the consideration being the property comprising the Copper City townsite in northern British Columbia. This area, embracing something over one hundred acres, is situated at the mouth of the river, after which it has been named, and is within seven hundred yards of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway survey. Before the deal mentioned—it was owned for the most part by W. Sanders and one other, who were the largest shareholders in the Skeena River Land company, a concern which has other large interests in the northern portion of the province which will be traversed by the G. T. P. The corporation which has purchased their holdings in the townsite indicated is represented by A. D. Simon, president; J. F. Brandt, vice-president; J. Christensen, secretary; and C. D. Newton, treasurer.

DINING ROOM—8 ft. Mission Oak Ex. Table, Very Handsome Oak Side-board with Leaded Doors, 6 Leather Seated Mission Oak Dining Room Chairs, Elegant Mission Oak China Cabinet with Leaded Doors, etc.

SEWING ROOM—The "Eldridge B" Drop Head Sewing Machine, Rocker, Small Roulette Table, Bookcase, etc.

BEDROOM No. 1—Double Brass and Iron Bed, with Spring and Ostermoor Mattress, Single Brass Bed, with Spring and Ostermoor Mattress, Birds-eye Maple Bureau, Very Handsome Birds-eye Maple Chiffonier (extra large), Birds-eye Maple Dressing Chair, Maple Rocker, Shirt Waist Box, Curtains, Pictures, etc.

BEDROOM No. 2—Handsome Maple Bedroom Suite, including Bed, Spring and Ostermoor Mattress, Bureau and Washstand, Maple Chiffonier, Maple Rocker, Curtains, Pictures, etc.

BEDROOM No. 3—Very Handsome Brass Double Bed, Spring and Ostermoor Mattress, Mahogany Bureau and Washstand, Handsome Cheval Glass 6x2, Toilet Set, Pictures, etc.

LANDING—Settee, Cushions, KITCHEN—Jewel Gas Range, Hot Water Heater, Kitchen Cabinet, Cooking Utensils, Chairs, Aluminum Kettle, Wash Tub, Boiler, Refrigerator, Carpet Sweeper, Lawn Mower, Hose, Dinner Service, Tea Sets, Glassware, etc.

LINEN—26 Sheets, 21 Towels, 19 Pillow Slips, a Quantity of Table Cloths and Serviettes, 5 Elder Down Quilts, Flannelette Sheets, Wool Blankets, Counterpanes, a Quantity of Dresser Scarfs and Curtains, etc.

On view Monday, April 26th, from 10 o'clock.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

BAPTIST BOARD VOTES RECORD AMOUNT

Home Mission Organization in Toronto Appropriates \$18,000 for Half Year

Toronto, April 24.—The executive committee of the Baptist Home Mission Board yesterday passed appropriations for the half year beginning April 1, to the amount of \$18,000. This is the largest amount ever voted at any one meeting of the board.

Caught With the Goods.

Utica, N.Y., April 24.—Frederick E. Swaincote, supervisor and chairman of the Republican state committee, was found guilty of grand larceny, the second degree in connection with the so-called county graft case disclosed by former State Comptroller Glynn. Swaincote will be sentenced on Monday.

Prohibition in Florida

Tallahassee, Fla., April 24.—The House of Representatives yesterday by 53 to 16 passed the McMillan state-wide prohibition law, which had passed the senate. The measure now goes back to the senate for concurrence in two minor amendments. The bill submits the question to the voters of Florida in 1910.

The Auctioneer. Stewart Williams.

MISCALLED "HAIR TONICS."

Most Hair Preparations Are Merely Scalp Irritants, of No Value.

Most hair preparations are merely scalp irritants, mislabeled hair tonics. When hair is brittle, lustreless and begins to fall out, the dandruff germ is getting in its deadly work at the root, sapping the vitality. Since science discovered that dandruff is a germ disease there has been only one preparation put on the market that will actually destroy the dandruff germ, and that is Newbold's Herpelide. It quickly reduces scalp fever, destroys the germ, and the falling hair stops and hair grows luxuriantly. Ask your druggist for Herpelide. It allays itching instantly, and permits the hair to grow. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamp to sample to The Herpelide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Improvements to Harbinger avenue,

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year	\$5.00
Six months	2.50
Three months	1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street	

Sunday, April 25, 1909

THE Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN

There is not the least doubt that if yesterday had not been a half holiday the Y. M. C. A. fund would have passed the \$60,000 mark. There are yet five days more of campaigning to be done, and in that time \$40,000 must be raised. The campaign has been conducted with much excellent judgment. Thus there has been no special effort to enlist the assistance of the richer and older citizens. A few of them have been asked to contribute and have done so, but those in charge of the work thought it wise to demonstrate that a very large proportion of what is needed can be raised from amongst men of moderate means and the people who will personally benefit by the proposed building. The success which has attended the effort thus directed is highly gratifying. Next week a vigorous lot of work will be undertaken and people, who can afford to give largely, will be given an opportunity of doing so. This will explain why many such people have not already been approached. They have not been forgotten; the workers before going to them wanted to show what could be done among the smaller givers. The largest contributions have been volunteered, and we think we may say that other volunteers will be cordially welcomed. It would save the time of the workers if people, who wish to give from \$1,000 to \$5,000 or more would telephone their desire to headquarters. There are people in Victoria who could each give the required \$40,000 without knowing it after they had filled out the check, but it would be better to have eight people give \$5,000 each. The promoters of the campaign wish to have as many subscribers as possible to the fund, and there is no hard and fast rule that only \$100,000 will be accepted. Therefore subscriptions of any magnitude, and the larger the better, will be gladly received. But there are many people able to give small amounts, who have not as yet given anything. Their hundreds or fifties or twenty-fives or as much or as little as they can afford will be just as welcome as larger sums from those who can afford to give largely.

There seems no longer to be any doubt that Victoria is going to "make good," but let every one take a hand in the work, so that there may be no mistake about it. There have been many of these quick Y. M. C. A. campaigns in America, and none of them has been a failure. Victoria is not going to go first on record as having failed. Therefore let every one give. Let there be such a response to the request for funds that by Tuesday night the \$100,000 mark will be reached. Then the collectors can devote the remaining days to getting something extra, for a larger sum than is asked will not come amiss.

Who will endeavor to estimate in dollars the value of yesterday's delightful rain? And yet some people growled, and said we had best of a climate, because the showers continued all day long, gently and without wind. Victoria has not had in years better and more timely rain than that of yesterday.

It seems incredible that the City Council should stand in the way of civic improvement in the manner indicated in the report of Friday night's proceedings. Just as everything promises well, and the citizens are ready to spend their money in needed improvements, the whole thing seems likely to be blocked. It looks as if the Aldermanic Board was afraid of shadows. For goodness' sake, gentlemen, get the fog out of your eyes and go ahead. We shall deal with the matter again, and so will others; for the march of improvement must not be stopped by absurd and imaginary difficulties.

Just a few words to the managers of moving picture shows. It has come under the notice of the Colonist that on one or two occasions moving pictures have been shown in this city, which were conspicuous for their vulgarity. That sort of thing must stop, or steps will have to be taken to stop it. Unless the pictures shown are those which a respectable young man could take a respectable girl to see without the least hesitation, the film had better be left in the box. The Colonist will not permit the publication of notices of such shows in its columns, when the pictures are marked by vulgarity under the guise of humor. We hope it will not be necessary to speak of this matter again.

We all thought that Victoria was growing rapidly last year, and yet there have been more new water installations since the beginning of 1909 than in the whole of 1908. Speaking of water, it is apparent to any one in touch with the course of events that the Victoria of the very near future is going to need Elk Lake, Goldstream, Sooke Lake and every other available source of water supply. This is going to be a big city. The growth now in progress is simply normal. No specific explanation can be given of it. Just wait until something happens to concentrate attention on Victoria, and in the course of five years thereafter the town will be so changed that it will not be recognizable by those who know it now. A city of homes and business houses, with the sea in front of it, gardens and orchards extending for miles behind it, and within a few hours' journey mills, mines and smelters. This is the Victoria of a decade hence.

AN IMPERIAL MESSAGE.

As has been announced, the uncertainty as to the exact movements of A. J. Dawson, the editor of the British Empire newspaper, rendered it impossible for the arrangements to be made for him to address the Canadian Club in this city. We have been able, however, to obtain from Mr. Dawson full particulars of the speech he would have delivered to the Canadian Club here, and have much pleasure in presenting our readers with the following interesting address:

While I deeply regret that circumstances have robbed me of the opportunity of meeting my fellow members of the Canadian Club, here in this beautiful city of Victoria, I want to say that the club's invitation is a kindness and a piece of hospitality regarding which I am to the full as appreciative as I could be of any luncheon we might have had together. I said "my fellow members of the Canadian club," and said it deliberately. It is only a few days since I learned for the first time that it was possible for a man, other than a Canadian, to become a member of this great organization. That was in Winnipeg, and I want to tell you that within two hours of the time at which I learned this interesting fact, I had been duly enrolled as a member of the Canadian club in Winnipeg, and very proud I am of the honor.

I think the Canadian club combines the hospitality of the Arab with the shrewd and practical commonsense of the most practical people in the world; the people of the great new nation of Canada. The comparison is really too flattering to the Arab. The Arab is fond of telling you that his house and all in it yours; but he has a way of liking to get from you beforehand a list of the presents you are prepared to give him. Now the members of the Canadian club do not merely give food and hospitality to their guests; they give their ears as well; and when you come to think of it, in these rushing days of ours that gift of hearing and attention is a very generous one.

The Canadian club, in my opinion, has given the Dominion a unique reputation in the matter of hospitality to its visitors; and it has given your visitors very great privileges. It has given them a means of learning to know and be known to the thinking men of Canada, which I consider a boon beyond price. Your club has given me its hospitality during the past few years all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There is no body in Canada to which I owe more; there are no men in the world to whom I am more grateful than the members of the Canadian club.

When it became known in the office of the Empire newspaper which I try to edit, that I was going to Canada again, some of my colleagues remarked—with more of envy than of courtesy, I think—that I was evidently seeking to evade the rigors of the English winter—too long drawn out—and exchange them for the delights of the Canadian spring. I must admit that recent climatic conditions in my beloved country gave color to the charge; they provided what you might call a strong circumstantial prima facie case. But I was not guilty, Mr. Chairman. It is true that Canadian weather suits me a good deal better than the weather we have been having on the other side during the past few months. But the thing that brings me to your shores again so comparatively soon after my last visit, is something that goes deeper than chills and colds in the head—though these have gone pretty deep in England this year.

Personally, I am of opinion that all editors and writers ought to visit Canada just as often as they can; and I am quite sure that ministers and members of the Parliament we call Imperial, and hope one day to make really Imperial, ought to do so. **The Publicist's Need**

Publicist is an ugly but convenient word. Taking it to mean a man who influences the public in some way, I could say that no publicist of our family, published in the British Empire, can be really up-to-date unless he visits Canada pretty often. To be up-to-date with regard to the British Empire one must be in touch with the biggest developing agencies, the biggest forces for progress and advancement within the Empire. Today I am not at all singular in placing Canada at the head of such agencies and forces and influences; though even three years ago I might, in some quarters have been charged with a certain exaggeration, as indeed I was, towards the end of 1907, for declaring in print and in speech, that Canada's progress was the most vitally important and significant thing in the British Empire today. But since then a good deal of water has passed under the bridges, and most of it seems to have brought knowledge and appreciation of the Dominion; the leader of the Big Five, and chief among the new nations of the Empire.

For instance, the Big Five, the great Overseas States that Canada leads so finely, had no recognized mouthpiece in the Old World then, and they have now. There was no standard of Empire then, and there is now. One is supposed to be modest, and reticent about anything with which one's self is connected. Well, I am sorry, but I have no spark of modesty, and mighty little reticence where the Empire newspaper is concerned.

Working for the Empire in any capacity, whatever is highly educational in the matter of bringing home to one recognition of one's own personal insignificance and unimportance. One learns pretty soon that one is no more than a cog-wheel in the machine. But the machine is a mighty big thing. So far from getting any modest notions about that, or about the Empire, and the work that lies before the men of our race in consolidating that Empire and safeguarding it for our children; on the contrary one becomes day by day more deeply impressed with the magnitude of it all, and the vital importance of its bearing, not alone upon our family, but upon civilization and human progress generally. Disaster for the British Empire would be disaster for Christen-

dom; it would put back the clock of human progress and shackle chains about the feet of all mankind.

At Canadas' friend of mine, at my son's table in England, apologized to me for talking shop, and I told him that if he ran an ice-cream parlor I would rather hear him talk of ice cream parlors than anything else, because on that subject he ought to have something to teach, some information worth imparting. I have heard Canadians and Australians and Englishmen accused of bragging; of not being sufficiently reticent and modest about their countries and their Empire. I venture to say that this is mostly rubbish. Modesty and reticence never carved progress and plenty out of forest and prairie. Where our national life is concerned, this sort of thing is too perilously akin to apathy and parochialism to be useful. Where we as individuals are concerned, the more of modesty and reticence the better; but we can gain nothing, and are more likely to lose much by understatement, by glossing over, or by indifference to the magnitude, and the vital importance of our privileges, our duties and responsibilities, as citizens of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

The Empire Newspaper.

When I was here at the beginning of last year, it was to tell you that the Empire Journal was coming, and that one of the chief objects of its existence was to act as a medium for the expression of Canada to Great Britain and the rest of the Empire. Among the big newspaper proprietors of the Old Country I knew there was one whose newspaper policy was more broadly imperialist in its nature than the others; whose views and aims came nearer to embracing Greater Britain as well as Great Britain than the others. To him I had taken the idea of the Empire newspaper, and from him obtained immediate and practical backing for it. To ensure success in practice, I knew that the influence of a big man and a big organization would be essential. The idea was all right, but I would never have ventured to ask for Canada's support and co-operation in it, as I did last year, if a big man with a big organization under his control had not been willing to take hold, and give it practical shape and being in the world. All this Mr. C. Arthur Pearson did; and I knew then that the scheme was safe, and that I was free to claim Canada's support in Canada's own service.

Before leaving England last month, I asked Mr. Pearson what message I could give from him to our friends in Canada. "Tell them," he said, "that the active men of the Mother Country, the men of affairs, and the people who do things, are lost in admiration and respect, and full of the most whole-hearted confidence, when they contemplate the wonderful forward march of the Dominion of Canada, not only into the leading place among the nations which it unquestionably is taking now, and will occupy to the advantage of the whole world and the glory of the British Empire. Tell our friends in Canada I said the day draweth moment by moment near when not one class, but all classes—government and people, the whole public of Great Britain, will give practical evidence of their recognition of Canada's great claims and equally great resources. One sees it drawing nearer ever day; the time of recognition and reciprocation. It comes fully late, yet not too late. I think, because I believe Canada will be patient."

That Paper's Work.

Now when the project of producing an empire journal—a platform in Great Britain for Canada and Greater Britain, a voice in Canada and the other overseas states for Great Britain—was placed before Canada, that young giant among the nations at once stretched forth a strong right hand of benediction and active enthusiastic support. The work of the undertaking lies mainly in the service of the interests of Canada, and the other British overseas states which Canada so finely leads, by expounding their claims, resources and attractions to Great Britain and the Empire. Hence, I argue that Canada must needs be interested in the work, and assuredly Canada has every right to the fullest information I can give of its progress so far. I am here to try and give some account of my stewardship so far of Canada's interests, and to gather advice and criticism for its future conduct.

Next month the Standard of Empire will celebrate its first birthday. The first year of the life of a newspaper is not quite like the first year of a human being's life; but newspapers, like men, must learn to walk before they can run, and they are very apt to make mistakes at all times, but more especially in the early stages of the tutelage they receive from that greatest of all teachers—experience. There is one respect in which the Standard of Empire has been a great deal more fortunate than the ordinary new journal; it has from the moment of its birth enjoyed the incalculable benefit of the warm and practical goodwill and friendly co-operation of a very wide circle of friends throughout this great Dominion, in the Mother Country, and all over the Empire.

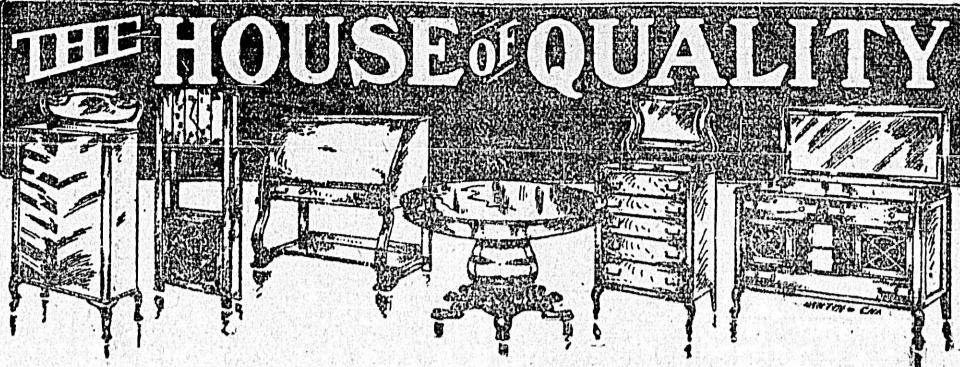
There is also one respect in which we move of necessity more slowly than the ordinary journal: our readers live, not in this town or that, nor in this country or the other, but scattered over every quarter of a family estate which covers nearly twelve million square miles, has a population of just on four hundred million souls, and, while united in citizenship, is divided by all the seven seas.

I do not believe there is a journal in the world which is in more intimate touch with its readers, but, as you will readily imagine, the contact is not so immediate as in the case of a local newspaper. Never a week passes but what we get a large number of letters of friendly advice, criticism, suggestions and let me add, of cordial good wishes, and congratulations. Each one of these letters travels many thousands of miles before I open it. The good wishes and congratulations are the wine of our life, back there in the place where the paper is produced; the criticism and advice are our bread and meat, of which we eat, wisely, I hope, but always at any rate with the certainty that we cannot masticate it too well.

The other day a gentleman wrote to advise me that we were greatly at fault in not giving prominence to the growth of the grazing industry in the Argentine. This was perhaps a rather tough morsel, but one chewed it as well as it deserved before replying to the effect that from that day this correspondent succeeded in incorporating the Argentine in the British Empire he would find that we should pay proper attention to its various industries, but that in the meantime we were not prepared to undertake the assistance of foreign enterprise so long as there was half a dollar's worth of business being done within the confines of the British Empire.

But it is not often that the letters are like that. Ninety per cent of the advice that reaches us from overseas is good, and quite a fair proportion of

(Continued on Page Fifteen).



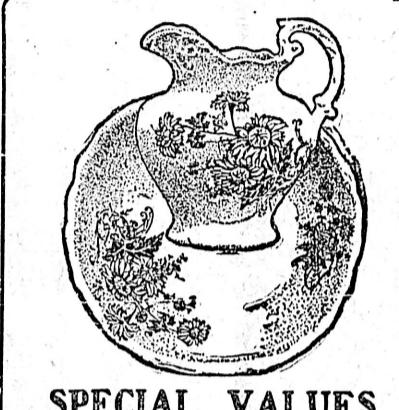
BEST STORE FOR NEW BRIDES AND BRIDES OF YEARS AGO

MANY OF THE APRIL BRIDES have furnished their new homes from this shop. Many of last year's new homekeepers have homes furnished with the Weiler Brand of furniture—it's been a yearly event with us since '62 and we have furnished more Victorian homes than all other home-furnishing stores in the city combined.

Much has contributed to our increasing business, but nothing so much as the superior quality of the Weiler merchandise, and the fairness of the pricings of these home necessities.

Of course many have appreciated the advantage of being able to purchase their every requirement under the one roof, have taken advantage of the superior choice offered here, and many have profited by the good advice of parents who furnished their first home from our stocks.

The experience of years in homefurnishing is at the disposal of every new bride—take advantage of it.



SPECIAL VALUES

Some More Odd Lines In Toilet Sets Priced Low

WE HAVE just added some more odd lines to the special offerings in Toilet Sets. These last additions are the best values we have offered. The shapes are new and the decorations delightful—fact is, they are just the "left overs" from the best selling lines we have offered this past winter.

But they are odd sets and we have decided to clear out all odd lines to make way for new goods. New things in other lines are now on the way and our Mr. Weiler is at present in the East on a purchasing trip so that much room will shortly be required.

We have priced these very low, and advise that you come in early. Exceptional values at—

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00



Office Furniture

BRIGHT business men appreciate the value of "superior" office furniture—that's why we enjoy such a generous business in this line. We show the very latest and best designs in desks and we show a greater choice than any other establishment in the city.

Office furniture to "special order" is a feature of our factory. We can manufacture any special furniture you may require. See the offerings on our fourth floor.

FLAT TOP DESKS, from \$80 down to.....\$10
ROLL TOP DESKS, from \$140 down to.....\$25
STANDING DESKS, Oak, eight feet\$38
TYPEWRITER DESKS, from \$40 down to.....\$12
Office Chairs—All Styles



Shown on Second Floor

IMAGINE being able to view 150 large rugs in less than five minutes. But that is what we can show you in our carpet department. We have just installed a rug rack of the most modern type and it is now possible for us to show you rugs quickly and in a proper manner.

We have about 150 in position this morning. Come in and take a chair and we can show you the whole lot and not take more than five or ten minutes of your time.

Our stock of rugs and carpet squares is unusually complete this season. We have never before shown such a complete range of styles, patterns and sizes nor have we ever offered such excellent values.

Give us an opportunity to show you some of these pretty rugs and demonstrate the saving possibilities of this carpet store of ours.



NEW BRITISH VASES

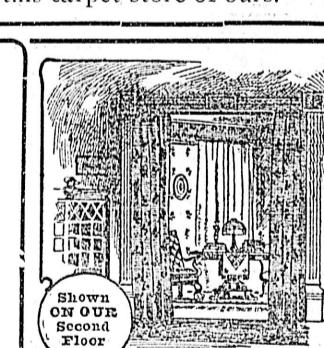
Pretty Holders for Pretty Flowers

WE HAVE just unpacked and priced a large shipment of British made glass vases and flower holders. These are from the famous Webb glass works. If you are at all acquainted with the names of the better kinds of glass you'll know what "Webb" means—just the very best in this line.

We are showing an excellent assortment of styles and sizes in Opal, Green and Flint, and invite you to come in and see the samples shown on first floor. Many sizes and shapes suitable for all sorts of flowers.

Prices are interesting, too, and splendid values are offered at from—

10c to \$2.00



Distinctive Designs

In Curtains and Tapestry goods, add a touch of refinement and elegance to any home.

Our stock this season is replete with exclusive and beautiful patterns—superior to the ordinary sorts and to other seasons' showings. Be sure to see the new



Furnishers of CHURCHES SCHOOLS, STORES OFFICES

Furnishers of
HOMES
HOTELS, CLUBS
BOATS

WAS HE STRUCK OR DID HE FALL

James Scobie, the Victim,
Blames No One So His
Story Goes

Slipping down the stairway leading to rooms above the Colonial hotel, Johnson street, at 11:05 last evening James Scobie, a recent arrival from the West Coast, sustained a serious gash in the back of the head, besides a bruise on the left side of his head, where he came in contact with the stone sidewalk. It was just at bar closing time and a large number of more or less drunken men had congregated on the sidewalk. While Scobie's story is that he fell and injured himself in the conversation among the bystanders led the police to believe that the man had been struck with a bottle, the fragments of which strewed the sidewalk, while a large pool of blood testified to the force of the blow. The police were soon on the scene, but no one around could give any connected account of the incident. Scobie was taken upstairs to his room, No. 9, where he was temporarily attended to by Dr. Robertson, to whose office the man was later taken. There he declared most positively that no one had struck him, but that he was coming down stairs when he slipped and fell.

The proprietor of the hotel informed the police that Scobie had been drinking in the place and half an hour before the bar closed he was refused any more liquor. Accordingly he left the bar. Scobie, who is a Scotsman and a carpenter by trade, came to the city two weeks ago from Clayquot and has been staying at the Colonial since.

E. A. JAMES MANAGER OF NEW RAILROAD

**Victorian To Be Placed In Control Of
Edmonton To Fort McMurray
Line**

It has been learned from an authoritative source that within the next few days E. A. James, of this city, will be appointed manager of the new railroad enterprise, which will connect Edmonton with Fort McMurray. Mr. James has had a lengthy railway experience, having been for several years general superintendent of the Canadian Northern with headquarters at Winnipeg, and also having been chief train dispatcher on the Canadian Pacific at the Prairie capital.

The bonds of the new railway, which have been issued by New York capitalists, have been guaranteed by the Alberta government, and already construction work is under way. The railway is one of a very interesting character from many aspects. Not alone is it the most northerly road in Canada, but it will bring within the reach of mankind some of that vast fringe of agricultural and mineral country which lies adjacent to the Arctic circle. The terminus of the

new railroad is within easy reach of the Peace river country. It is connected by water with Fort Vermilion, a point where wheat is produced every year. From Fort Vermilion to the Arctic there is a stretch of waterways which is only broken at one point for a few miles. From this it can be gathered what the linking up of Edmonton and Fort McMurray will mean in bringing into closer and commercial touch with civilization a country which prospectors and travellers say is as rich as any which has been broken by the ploughshare or exploited by the miner in the Dominion.

Mr. James expects to go to New York within the next few weeks, and from that point he will return to Edmonton, where his headquarters will be. The official announcement of his appointment is expected to be made within a few days.

BRANDENBURG CAUGHT

**New York Writer Accused of Stealing
Cleveland Letter Arrested In
San Francisco**

San Francisco, April 24.—Broughton Brandenburg, a newspaper and magazine writer of New York, was arrested last night on a New York charge of grand larceny. He is accused of getting notes from Grover Cleveland's stenographer and publishing them in the form of a political letter in the New York Times.

Brandenburg is charged with selling the Times the letter and declaring it was dictated by Mr. Cleveland. He was arrested in New York on charges of forgery and grand larceny. The former charge was dropped, but after having pleaded not guilty on the other he was released on \$1,500 bail.

With the writer when he was arrested was his step-son, James S. Cabanne, of St. Louis. Brandenburg had registered as D. W. L. Leonard, of London.

Was St. Louis Boy

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—The boy found in the company of Broughton Brandenburg in San Francisco is James Cabanne, who disappeared from the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Julia Cabanne, here on April 5.

The boy's disappearance was made known to his grandmother by a man who told her over the telephone not to worry, as the boy would be returned to her safely. The grandmother has always maintained the boy was with his mother, who now says she is the wife of Broughton Brandenburg. Several letters demanding money for the return of the boy have reached here from Chicago.

San Francisco, April 24.—Jacob S. Meyer was engaged today by friends of Brandenburg to represent him. The attorney said he would resist extradition.

New York, April 24.—James Shepard Cabanne, the son of Mrs. Broughton Brandenburg, was taken from the home of his grandmother in St. Louis, at the request of Mrs. Brandenburg, according to a statement which she gave today. Mrs. Brandenburg added that she had an absolute right to the possession of her son, and that Mr. Brandenburg took him away because he was not satisfied with the arrangements under which the child was living with his grandmother. The whereabouts of both Mr. Brandenburg and the child were known to her since the boy disappeared. She declared that the boy would be returned to her in New York.

NIAGARA ICE JAM BREAKS UP

All Danger To Dwellers On
Banks Thought To Have
Been Removed

Youngstown, N.Y., April 24.—The Niagara River, by ploughing its own channel during the night deprived the engineers of both need and the opportunity of discharging the two-ton blast of dynamite planned by Assistant Supt. Henry at the close of yesterday's operations.

It is now impossible to reach the middle of the river, where the strings of charges were to be sunk. The first task this morning was the destruction of the part of the ice pack which still lay near the shore close to the mouth of the river. Later the dam which crosses the river 300 yards upstream will be broken.

At Fort Niagara the water level fell eight inches during the night and most of the soft pulverized ice, pulverized by the previous explosions, was washed down stream. A large open area appeared on the Canadian side of the river just above Niagara-on-the-Lake. The pack at Lewiston dropped into four acres of moving water, the ice nearly all floated out of the whirlpool and the water sank still lower in the vicinity of the falls.

The pack seems to be disintegrating throughout its entire length and no danger is longer feared at any point.

Another Charge Exploded

A ton of dynamite exploded in the upper ice jam above the life-saving station shortly after 3 o'clock, tore off a quarter of an acre and set them icebergs of a quarter of an acre and set them floating down the river. Benjamin Abraham, foreman of the department of public works, who viewed the shot, declared afterwards that there is no more danger of any point along the river.

The gigantic jam, short of its power, is losing hundreds of tons in weight and in area every hour under the relentless force of the current of the Niagara river. The dynamiting today was persistent and deadly, and opened a breach through which the mammoth masses in the upper river can fall without a scratch. Faults and fissures criss-cross the lower end of the stream, water is fighting for surface space opposite Lewiston, and the upper river has ousted the greatest portion of the encroaching toes.

Mr. Kunze left for Rochester this afternoon, but stated that in all probability Mr. Tuttle and his men would continue the work of blasting tomorrow. At all events dynamite will again be dropped into the heart of the ice pack early Monday morning under Mr. Kunze's supervision. The engineer on leaving the fort this afternoon declared that all danger is past, but that he intended to clean the river of ice.

A pearl, said to be worth \$150, was found in a 5-cent oyster sandwich by John Turley, New York police lieutenant.

A picture "Going to Work—Dawn of Day," by Jean Francois Millet, brought \$6,000 at sale in New York city.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

A. J. Dawson, London, Eng.
C. E. Stoer, London, Eng.
P. A. W. Laye, London, Eng.
C. Hoard, Alberni.
G. H. Rogers, Grafton, Ont.
E. D. Williams, Grafton.
Mrs. Williams, Grafton.
Mrs. O. W. Cackett, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Burr, Seattle.
J. A. Gibson, Nelson.
C. May, Edmonton.
Angus McLean, Toronto.
W. M. Dobell, Quebec.
Dr. and Mrs. T. Glendon Moody, Vancouver.

J. C. Corbin, Seattle.
Seth B. Smith, Vancouver.
E. A. Purkis, Winnipeg.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carmichael, Alberni.
C. N. Beebe, Vancouver.
J. A. MacDonald, Rossland.
J. Benson, Vancouver.

At the Driad—

James Adam, Ladysmith.
John Eno, Ladysmith.
Fred H. Mayhew, Ladysmith.
Mrs. R. C. Smith, Glenville, Maryland.
Miss E. C. Smith, Glenville, Maryland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Phelps, Vancouver.
Chas. C. Rhodes, Nelson.
Frank Gordon, Vancouver.
J. P. Cameron, Vancouver.
W. C. Nelson, Seattle.

J. F. Macdonald, Vancouver.
E. B. Jones, Seattle.

Sam Valen, Montreal.

J. H. Revere, Vancouver.

Ernest Munro, Whycomash.

Don Smith, Butte, Mont.

A. Doherty, Toronto.

G. Kearney, Portland.

William Hay, Brockville, Ont.

E. A. Ross, Toronto.

R. W. Bartlett, Seattle.

R. A. Young, Whistler.

J. W. McDonald, Vancouver.

C. W. Smith, Montreal.

At the King Edward—

W. J. Hagan, Cowichan.

E. Hallinan, Victoria.

L. V. Penney, Seattle.

Fergie G. Sills, Vancouver.

E. McKenzie, Whistler.

John Brodereth, Toronto.

C. W. Williams, New York.

E. W. Simon, Chemainus.

J. E. Goddard, Woodland, Cal.

C. H. Watts, Vancouver.

J. Walcott, Westholme.

G. F. Fraser, Vancouver.

M. F. Day, Vancouver.

J. F. Little, Vancouver.

R. L. Knowlton, Nelson.

J. E. Davis, Nelson.

A. A. Miller, Comox.

Mrs. Fuller, Wetwetee.

Miss N. Nash, Toronto.

G. H. James, Revelstoke.

Mrs. James, Revelstoke.

Miss James, Revelstoke.

A. L. Ruff, Seattle.

At the Dominion—

Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Hearn, Australia.

George Parks, Phoenix.

A. Gallant, Chemainus.

Daniel Hill and family, Ladysmith.

J. Wright, Ladysmith.

V. R. Morris, Lidgetown, N. D.

D. L. Reardon, Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Watson, Chicago.

Master Watson, Chezago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Jennings, Whistler.

Mrs. Alex Calder and daughter, Whistler.

W. L. Thorne, Seattle.

Virginia Thornton, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Brayman, Seattle.

J. G. H. Worthington, Toronto.

G. H. Dunn, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. H. Donhue, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Brien and child, Seattle.

F. F. Evans, Seattle.

W. Fenn, Chemainus.

M. R. Peck, Chemainus.

At the Empress—

H. Howes, St. Paul.

A. Mol, Vancouver.

G. W. Butterworth, St. Paul.

J. W. Martin, St. Louis.

J. B. Walkers, Kelowna.

J. Brethour, Sidney.

Edwin John, Sidney.

P. H. Douney, Saanichton.

J. K. McLeannan, Tresheron, Man.

W. O. Brisdene, Nanaimo.

V. D. Reid, Hornby Island, B. C.

J. M. Farlan, Denman Island.

G. McLean, Vancouver.

J. R. Benson, Edmonton.

Jas. Sinclair, Vancouver.

J. A. McLeam, Vancouver.

W. J. Taylor, Vancouver.

C. H. Durand, Vancouver.

E. and Mrs. Harrington, Kamloops.

D. Coveney, Vancouver.

W. K. White, Vancouver.

At the Balmoral—

E. B. Fenn, Chemainus.

M. R. Peck, Chemainus.

At the Hotel Victoria—

H. McCallister, Vancouver.

A. J. Frame, Vancouver.

Mrs. Priestley, Vancouver.

Mrs. Griesbach, Harrison.

James Narcarrow, Vancouver.

A. G. Crofton, Ganges.

Fred Abbott, London, Eng.

N. H. Argall, London, Eng.

H. Andrew, Metchosin.

W. R. C. Wright, Saanich.

Mrs. W. R. C. Wright, Saanich.

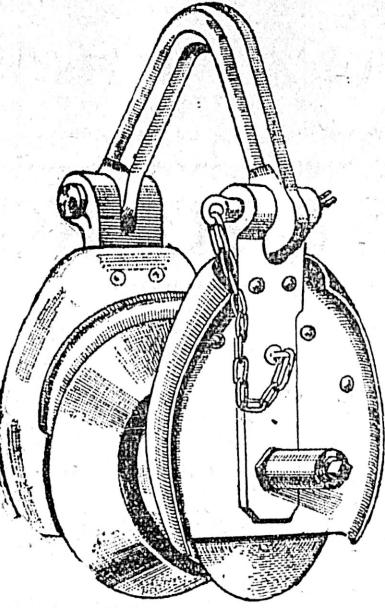
<p

FOR SALE

THREE LARGE SIZED LOTS at the corner of Bank Street and Leighton Road. This is a bargain and the cheapest buy in the vicinity, at each, \$750
 ONE LARGE LOT, on Trutch Street. For quick sale reduced to only \$1,250
 LARGE LOT, on Scoresby Street, between Cook and Linden avenue, at \$1,575
 FULL SIZED LOT, on Cook Street, between Scoresby and Richardson Streets, at \$2,100

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B.C.



LOGGERS SUPPLIES

Blocks, Chain,
Wire Rope,
Etc.

ATKINS' SAWS

E.B. Marvin & Co.
1206 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

Bargains In Bicycles

Two English bicycles almost new to be sold at a snap.
 Our Royal Enfields arrived yesterday and will be on exhibition today.

Are we doing your bicycle repairing? If not, it will pay you to see us about it.

We sell everything for the cyclist

THOS. PLIMLEY

Central Cycle Depot 1110 Government Street
 "If you get it at Plimley's, it's all right."

P.S.—Seven Acres of Land at Swan Lake for sale.

A Capital Proposition

\$100,000 IN 14 DAYS

FOR THE

Capital of British Columbia.

BARGAINS IN PONGEE SILK

Have you seen the best quality or the extra heavy Pongee Silk? If not, call at our store where it is no trouble to show, and we will show you the different qualities.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

The only recognized headquarters for Pongee Silks

510 Cormorant Street Opposite E. & N. Station

MONEY TO LOAN

On Mortgage of Victoria Real Estate, or other approved security.

A. W. JONES, LIMITED 608 Fort Street

OUR COAL IS ALL COAL

Just a trial will convince you. It is clean, free from slate, with excellent heating qualities. Try it.

THE VICTORIA FUEL CO., 618 Trounce Avenue Phone 1377

A Few Lot Propos- tions That We Can Recommend

2 on Wilson St. Each \$750
 2 on Harbinger Ave. Each \$950
 1 on Linden (corner) \$1,800
 3 on Pendergast St. Each \$800
 1 on Cook St. (corner) \$890
 1 on Milton St. \$450
 Several on Joseph St. Each \$450
 Just off the Gorge road, good view, excellent location, From \$450 to \$500

THE EXCHANGE

Furniture and Bookstore,
718 FORT STREET.
Phone 1737.

FURNITURE PIANOS ORGANS
STOVES CROCKERY STOVES
BOOKS

We will exchange any book for 10c, whether purchased here or not. We are buying every day and have many customers, so have a constant change of titles.

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, - Proprietor.

Steel Ranges.—Call and inspect our large and unrivaled stock. Clarke & Pearson, 541 Yates street.

TRY OUR TEN CENT PARCEL DELIVERY

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129

NEWS OF THE CITY

Monthly Meeting Tomorrow
 The Daughters of Pity will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Board of Trade rooms at 2:30 on Monday afternoon.

Native Sons Meet
 Native Sons Post, No. 1, hold their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening next. A progressive five hundred dollar tournament will be held at the close of the business session.

Spoiling the Fishing
 Complaints are made that a number of degenerate fisherman visiting Sooke lake recently have taken up a quantity of ground bait with them, with which they surfeited the fish so that they will not rise to the baited line.

Dead in Vernon
 Word has been received of the death of Thomas Mayes, of Vernon. The late gentleman was the chief warden of the insane asylum in that city, and was well known here. He leaves a wife and three children, all residing in Vernon.

Rain Proves Boon
 The break in the weather has proved a great boon to the farmers in the districts outlying from Victoria. The long spell of dry weather was militating against the growth of the crops, and today's rain should do much to advance growth. Warmer weather is predicted.

Cathedral Woman's Auxiliary
 The Christ Church Cathedral branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions will hold their annual meeting in the cathedral schoolroom on Wednesday, April 28th, at 2:30 p.m. It is hoped that all the members will make a point of being present. Other friends will also be cordially welcomed.

Officers Elected
 At a meeting of the Victoria High School Alumni Society held the other evening, officers were elected as follows: Hon. president, E. B. Paul, M.A.; honorary vice-president, S. J. Willis, B.A.; president, J. B. Cleary; secretary-treasurer, Jeffrey Cunningham. It was decided to hold another gathering on the evening of May the 28th, when the work of organization would be completed.

Will Arrange School Sports
 A meeting of the principals of the various city schools will be held tomorrow, Monday, afternoon at the school board offices, when the programme for the school sports to be held on Saturday morning preceding May 24th will be arranged. Funds from the amount set aside by the city for the Victoria Day celebration will probably be given towards defraying the expenses of the sports.

In the Police Court
 In the police court this morning John Black was fined \$10 for assaulting a fellow employee named Robinson. Black pleaded guilty. It seems that there was an old standing quarrel between the two, and that on the occasion in question, Black, tearing a repetition of a former disastrous encounter, used a whiffle tree, which he happened to have in his hand with disastrous effect.

Odd Fellows' Functions
 An exhibition of the first and second degree of the I.O.O.F. will be given by local members of the I.O.O.F., who left today for Duncans. There will be a church parade there this afternoon. On Sunday, May 2nd, the members of the three local lodges and the Sisters of Rebekah will attend divine service at St. Barnabas' church. On Monday evening, May 3rd, there will be a social in the hall on Douglas street.

Lecture Monday Evening
 "Westminster Abbey" is the subject of a lecture to be given by Mr. Pollard, musical director of the public schools, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Young People's society, in the lecture room of the church Monday evening. The lecture is to be illustrated by lantern slides, and a good musical programme arranged by Mr. Waddington will also be given. The general public are invited to attend.

Is Back on Duty
 Detective Sergeant George Perdue, who has been confined to the hospital for several weeks, is now back on duty. As head of the detective department in place of Thomas Palmer, who has been promoted to the position of captain, he will preside in the detective office, Captain Palmer being given new quarters. It is probable that an office for the latter will be made in the present police court, where there is room for it.

Letter Carriers' Concert
 With the object of replenishing a depleted treasury the local branch of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers are arranging for a concert to be held in the A. O. U. W. hall on Friday evening, May 7. Well known local artists will contribute to the entertainment, and feature of the evening will be the appearance of the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic society in an attractive play.

The Crisis in Syria
 The British Israel class will meet on Monday, April 26th, at 8 p.m., in the educational room of the Y. M. C. A. The public are welcome. Subject, "The Crisis in Syria, seen in the light of Ezekiel and other prophets." Mr. J. Thornhill Harrison, in "One chief object in the attempt to answer the question is to exhibit the goodness, omniscience, and providence of our Heavenly Father in His dealings with men, and to confirm our belief in the Bible as a revelation from God." Reader Harris, K. C., once a follower of Bradlaugh, now at the head of the Pentecostal league, attributes his conversion largely to prophetic study, and mainly along these lines. The question now arising is will "the British be able to take their brethren of Judah back to the land of their fathers?" Mr. E. Middleton will be the speaker Monday evening.

JOHN T. DEAVILLE, - Proprietor.

Steel Ranges.—Call and inspect our large and unrivaled stock. Clarke & Pearson, 541 Yates street.

TRY OUR TEN CENT PARCEL DELIVERY

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.
Telephone 129



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B.C. at 8 p.m., April 24, 1909:

A low pressure area covers the greater part of the province and is spreading inland to Alberta, and the barometer is high over Oregon and Washington; these conditions have caused gales from the Pacific blowing down the Columbia river and snow at Barkerville. A fresh southerly gale prevails at the entrance to the Straits of Fuca. Temperatures have been higher in the North Pacific states and also in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	45	59
New Westminster	44	48
Kamloops	48	56
Barkerville	30	42
Port Simpson	38	46
Alberni	20	34
Duncan, V.T.	4	10
Calgary, Alta.	20	56
Winnipeg, Man.	16	42
Portland, Ore.	46	64
San Francisco, Cal.	46	68

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacifc Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Southerly or easterly winds, chiefly cloudy with showers.

Lower Mainland: Southerly winds, unsettled with showers.

SATURDAY.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the St. John's branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions, will be held at St. John's hall on tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The girls' branch will meet at the same hour. A full attendance is requested.

Won Diamond Ring.

The Misses Gallop won the diamond ring in the Victoria theatre amateur contest last week with 617 votes. Their song and step entitled "The Land of the Kangaroo" being adjudged the best production. Miss Dean, however, was a close second with 612 votes.

Diocesan Mission Fund.

A large number of the Lenten envelopes for the Diocesan Mission fund were presented at Christ Church Cathedral on Sunday last, but there are several that have not been returned. The holders are asked to place them on the collection plate at any of the services today, or to send them to the bishop.

Tally-ho on Rounds.

The tally-ho have begun making their daily rounds of the different local hotels. While the crowds obtained thus far have been comparatively meagre it is reported that they have been larger than were available at this time last year. The companies concerned look forward to a particularly active season.

An April Wedding.

Miss Roberta Devlin, daughter of J. C. Devlin of this city, and Mr. Emmett Emes Ewers of Seattle, erstwhile superintendent of the artist's department of the B. C. Engraving Co. of Victoria, were married yesterday. The ceremony took place early in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Balcom, James Bay, being performed by Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Only the bride's relatives were in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Ewers left for Seattle, where they will make their home, by the steamer Princess Royal.

Committee Meeting.

There was a meeting of the roads, sewers and bridges committee of the Oak Bay council yesterday morning at the office of J. F. Floyd, the clerk of the municipality. The subject discussed was the amendments to the water loan by-law which are considered necessary in order that the measure may be approved by the majority of the ratepayers. It is understood that a revision has been agreed upon which, it is believed, will meet with all the requirements. The by-law will be laid before the council at their regular session tomorrow evening.

Judgment for Defendants.

Judge Howay, county court judge of New Westminster, has sent in his judgment in the case of Richards vs. Prior & Co., in which the merits of a Peter engine sold by the latter firm were in issue. Judge Howay, who took the case at the request of Judge Lampman, had a test made of the machinery at which he was personally present. He finds that the engine was capable of doing what it is required to do. The action was for damages on account of the alleged incapacity of the machine to do its proper work. C. J. Kito appeared for the plaintiff and A. E. McPhillips, K.C. for the defendants. The action was dismissed with costs.

Anglers Out Today.

The E. & N. and V. & S. trains yesterday morning and afternoon carried a large number of anglers to different resorts in the vicinity of Victoria. Stories, many of them more or less fantastic, but a few bearing the imprint of truth, have been in circulation during the past week about the great fishing that is to be obtained on the Goldstream and Cowichan rivers. These are to the effect that there are plenty of steelheads to be had for the asking. On that account the majority of the piscatorial devotees who are in the country today are in search of that particular species of finny denizens of the deep. As the weather yesterday was dull it is thought, by those having Walton's lure at their finger tips, that the fish should readily respond this morning and afternoon.

HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Heavily Laden Railway Car Crashes Into Truck on Store Street

Because the brakeman failed to put on the brakes though he did slip a block under the wheels of a heavily freighted car on the Store street sid-

Corsets

Another shipment of Crompton's Perfect Fitting Corsets received. Special value, per pair \$1.75 and \$1.25

Hosiery

We are showing all the latest in Fancy Hosiery in Tans, Blues and Blacks per pair, from 60c to 25c

Undervests

We have received an unusually heavy stock of White Cotton and Lisle Vests. Extra value, each, from .75c to 25c

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE

636 YATES ST.

SALT

On the dining table is indispensable. Some people prefer salt cellars with spoons:

Six Sterling Salts and Spoons, in case, from \$15.00

Four Sterling Salts and Spoons, in case, from \$12.00

Two Sterling Salts and Spoons, in case, from \$4.50

Single Cellars, in cut glass or silver mounted china, from 75c

For people who use shakers we have:

Sterling Shakers, each \$6.00

Sterling Shakers, pair in case \$12.50

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Shakers, per pair, up from \$1.50

REDFERN & SONS

Jewellers and Silversmiths

Marine Engines

If you are in the market for a Marine Engine buy a

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

When you buy this you have an engine which is manufactured in Canada and guaranteed by a most responsible firm.

Consider what this may be worth to you.

WE CAN GIVE YOU BETTER VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY THAN YOU CAN GET IN ANY OTHER ENGINE

Call and see us or write for Catalogue

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

COR. YATES AND BROAD

Warehouse Phone 1611

Phone 82

2 H.P. Marine Engine

COMPLETE PRICE ONLY \$90

You should not lose time in investigating this offer. Just the kind of engine you need for a small launch. It is complete in every detail, with all salt water equipment, runs smoothly and is reliable. Come in and let us tell you more about it, and remember we build Launches of all kinds at a reasonable figure and outfit them complete. Drop us a postal for further information.

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This most refreshing, invigorating and purifying of Fruit Salts should be in every household and in the gripsack of every tourist.

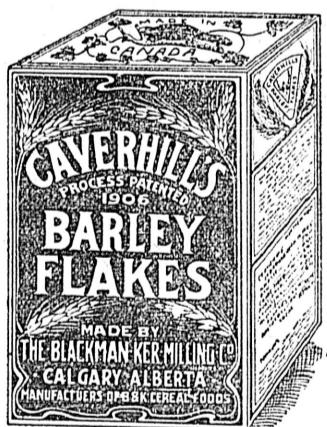
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A splendid remedy for seasickness. 50c per bottle at this store.

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Dear Sirs,

I have been using Barley Bread since it was first offered for sale and like it much better than white or brown bread made from wheat flour alone; it has a peculiar quality, which is that in the process of mastication it separates quickly into a condition that enables the stomach to complete digestion easily and without experiencing any distress. I believe Barley Bread from flour made by this process, will become one of the world's staple foods.

Yours truly,

JOHN LAW,
Editor and Proprietor Tillsonbury Observer

That Peculiar Quality

Is easily accounted for—it is because nature has, by means of germination, changed about ten per cent. of the starch in this flour to grape sugar, or in other words, predigested that portion of it, therefore the stomach finds the task easy to digest the remainder. We have many other statements confirming these facts.

Ask your baker for a Barley Loaf.

Your grocer for a 10-lb. sack Barley Flour; recipes in every sack.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.
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Do not stir Flakes when cooking; cook thirty minutes.

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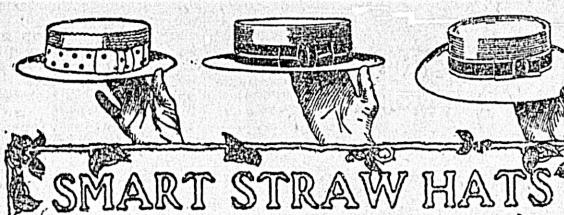
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The Sporting World

SHRUBB DEFEATS FRENCH RUNNER

English Sprinter Shows St.
Yves His Heels From Start
and Handily Wins Race

FRANTIC CROWD CHEERS OLD BRITISH ATHLETE

Game Gaul Tries to Regain
Lost Ground, But Finishes
In Rut

the first mile, he was a quarter of a lap in front. The time for the mile was 4.50. As the race progressed Shrubbs perceptively widened the gap between himself and his rival. The second mile was finished in 10.14, and found him nearly a half lap in the lead. Shrubbs finished the third mile in 15.32, the fourth in 20.55 and the five miles in 26.23.

He gained a full lap near the end of the fourth mile, and then for a time the men ran shoulder to shoulder, but the Britisher was not to be denied, and, putting up more steam, he began to draw away from St. Yves.

The Englishman still going strong as ever, finished the sixth mile in 31.55. He was then a lap and a half to the good. St. Yves, early in the seventh mile, started a sprint, and slightly diminished Shrubbs' lead, but the finish of the seventh mile found Shrubbs nearly two full laps in the lead. The seven miles were negotiated in 37.29.

In the second lap of the eighth mile Shrubbs once more got up to the Frenchman and ran at his heels.

Shrubbs finished the eighth mile in 43.19, the nine miles in 49.23 and the tenth miles in 55.39. Shrubbs content to hold his established lead of two laps, ran beside the Frenchman during the next three miles. Shrubbs' time was 1:14:15 for thirteen miles.

Shrubbs Finishes Strong

The pace had slackened considerably, and the time for the distance was slow. St. Yves sprinted again during the fourteenth mile, and for a brief time, he drew away, but Shrubbs let out a link and soon caught him. Shrubbs finished the fourteen miles in 1:20.17.

In the last mile the Frenchman reduced Shrubbs' lead to one and half laps, but when the gun was fired for the last lap, Shrubbs showed that he had plenty in reserve by the going and regaining half of his loss. He finished the race in 1:26.12, with a lead of one and three-quarter laps. St. Yves' time for the fifteen miles was 1:27.58.

James P. Eccles, of Yonkers, won the five mile race which preceded the race. His time was 27.37 2-5.

Thirteen runners started.

OLD COUNTRY RESULTS

London, April 24.—First Division.

Bradford City 2, Notts county 2.

Blackburn Rovers 2, Newcastle United 4.

Sunderland 2, Prestons-Northend 1.

Notts Forest 4, Middleboro 1.

Aston Villa 2, Manchester City 1.

Burs 4, Sheffield Wednesday 2.

Everton 4, Leicestershire Fosse 2.

Second Division.

Barnsley 1, Wolverhampton 1.

Blackpool 2, Grimsby Town 2.

Chesterfield Town 2, Gainsborough 1.

Clapton Orient 3, Bolton Wanderers 2.

Derby County 2, Fulham 1.

Glossop 3, Birmingham 1.

Leeds City 3, Oldham Athletic 0.

Stockport County 0, West Bromwich A. 0.

Tottenham Hotspurs 3, Bradford 0.

Southern League.

Reading 1, Westham United 0.

Norwich C. 1, Brighton and Hove 1.

Watford 5, Crystal Palace 2.

Bristol Rovers 3, Bradford 2.

Coverton C. 5, Luton 2.

Millwall 1, Portsmouth 1.

Newbrompton 3, Exeter 1.

Northampton 2, Plymouth Argyle 1.

Southampton 3, Leyton 0.

PIMLICO TRACK OPENS RACE SEASON

Baltimore, April 24.—The opening of the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico this afternoon, marks the beginning of the racing season in the east this year.

The recent rains made the track heavy, but even with fast going, there could have been little, if any improvement in the class of horses gathered.

The change in the racing situation in the East having brought to Pimlico many distinguished racing colors that have not been seen in the famous old course for years. Chief among these are the silks of August Belmont, chairman of the Jockey Club.

YANKEE NAVY CREW MAKES STRONG SHOW

Annapolis, Md., April 24.—That the naval academy has a winning crew and one that must be reckoned with in the inter-college races of the coming season, was developed in the initial race on the Severn this afternoon when the Navy Varsity simply ran away from the New York University eight and left them home. They were in over twelve lengths ahead of their opponents in 9 minutes, 12-5 seconds.

Of all the nobby styles in Men's Hats to be seen this season, none can be mentioned in the same breath with any one of the multitude of smart and dressy shapes we are showing in the

Baseball Goods

We have the finest line of baseball goods in the city and the prices are right. Give us a call before you select your goods.

Agents for Perfect Cleveland Imperial and Rudge Whitworth Bicycles.

Special prices on fishing tackle.

PEDEN BROS.

920 Government Street.

Opposite Weiler Bros.

BASEBALL SCORES AND CLUB STANDING

The following is the standing of the teams in the various leagues:

Northwestern League

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Vancouver	5	1	.834
Seattle	4	2	.667
Spokane	3	3	.500
Aberdeen	3	3	.500
Portland	2	4	.333
Tacoma	1	5	.167

American League

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	4	3	.571
Detroit	4	4	.500
Boston	4	4	.500
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	3	4	.429
Chicago	2	4	.333
Cleveland	2	4	.333
Washington	2	5	.286

National League

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cincinnati	6	2	.750
Boston	4	2	.667
New York	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	3	.500
Los Angeles	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	2	4	.333

Pacific Coast League

At Tacoma—Vancouver, 0-0; Tacoma, 2-2.

At Seattle—Seattle, 16-17; Portland, 6-6.

At Spokane—Spokane, 7-8; Aberdeen, 6-5.

National League

At Brooklyn—New York, 0; Brooklyn, 2; Raymond, Durham and Schieffelin, and Berder, Umpires; Rigler and Tracy.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 0; Cincinnati, 1; Madox and Gibson; Fromme and McLean, Umpires; Klem and Kane.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 0. Foxen and Doolin; Lindaman, Dorner, McCarthy and Powerman, Umpires; Johnston and Casack.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 5; Beese and Bresnan; Brown and Moran, Umpires; O'Day and Emslie.

American League

At New York—Washington, 0; New York, 17; Johnson and Keeley and Blankenship; Lake and Kleinow, Umpires; Evans and Hurst.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 3; Sutton and Easterly; Waddell, Bailey and Kerin, Umpires; O'Laughlin and Criger.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1; Batteries; Sullivan and Jones; Speer and Schmidt, Umpires; Perrine.

At Boston—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 1. Plank and Thomas; Arrellanes and Spencer, Umpires; Egan and Connally.

Eastern League

At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Providence, 6. Battersby, Maitland and Beulow; Layengard and Fitzgerald.

At Toronto—Toronto, 1; Newark, 3. Batteries—McGinnity and Starner; Muller and Krichell.

At Rochester—Rochester-Baltimore game called off in the 11th inning, account of darkness, score 5 to 5. Batteries; Barger and Butler; Messant and Byers.

At Baltimore—Jersey City, 1; Buffalo, 0.

Special Inter. Class Events

Events open to registered athletes, members of high schools: 50-yard dash, 1,200-yard relay, 4 men.

Events open to registered members of the Grammar School Athletic league—50-yard dash, 500-yard relay, 10 men.

Events open to athletes of the army, navy and national guard—Wall scaling contest, 8 men teams; 1,200-yard relay, 4 men.

Event open only to registered members of Y. M. C. A.'s—1,200-yard relay, 4 men.

Events open to any registered athlete under the age of 18 years—50-yard dash, 1,200-yard relay, 8 men.

Special Inter. Class Events

Lincoln High school, 1,200-yard inter-class relay, 8 men; Broadway High school, 1,200-yard inter-class relay, 8 men; Franklin High school, 1,200-yard inter-class relay, 8 men; University of Washington, 1,200-yard inter-class relay, 8 men.

Lakewood, N. J., April 24.—Finlay S. Douglass, of the Apawamis club, this afternoon, won the first division cup in the spring tournament of the Lakewood Country club, defeating F. C. Jennings, Nashua, 6 up and to go.

The gross prize in the handicap went to Walter A. Trapps, Garden City, British and American champion. His 75 was the best medal card of the week.

Finals were played today in all four divisions of the golf tournament at the Country club of Lakewood in addition to the semi-annual handicap at 18 holes, which enlisted about 90 players.

In the first set, Finlay S. Douglass, defeated Park Wright, Buffalo, 5 up and 4 to play, and H. L. Gaw, of Philadelphia, was beaten.

HIBERNIAN CHAMPS
HANDED A PACKAGE

Coquitlam Gives Island Leaders Good
Beating on Brockton Football
Field

Vancouver, April 24.—The Hibernians, champions of the second division of the Vancouver District Football league, were knocked out at the completion in the semi-final round with Coquitlam at Brockton park this afternoon, receiving a thorough beating from the country team. The score was 3 goals to nil.

All goals were scored in the first half, Perkins, Stewart and McKenzie doing counting for the visitors. The Hibernians, who were short three regulars, were outplayed

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

will be the Western terminus of one of the greatest transcontinental railway systems on the continent. It offers the same opportunities to investors now as did San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver a few years ago.

The townsite is owned by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the government of British Columbia. Between 2,000 and 2,400 lots will be offered for sale by auction in Vancouver, B. C., May 25th to 29th. The terms are one-quarter cash, balance one, two and three years with interest at 6 per cent.

All titles are absolutely indefeasible, which means that the government of British Columbia guarantees all titles. Purchasers may enter into possession immediately after making the first payment.

Maps of the townsite are now ready for distribution. Write:

C. D. RAND,
Agent for Government and Railway,
Vancouver, B. C.

30,000 Head of Cattle

every year are obtained from one of our ranches alone for making BOVRIL. This number is supplementary to large numbers slaughtered in Australia and New Zealand to provide the raw material needed for BOVRIL.

In order to save cost of transportation, the first processes in the manufacture of BOVRIL are carried out where the cattle are raised at our own factories on our cattle ranches.

Do not accept any substitute for

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You Will Be Well Pleased With Your Shoes

If you get them right here. For the next few days we are selling:

Ladies' Lace Boots, Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00, Now for

\$1.50

GOOD WORK SHOES FOR MEN, box kip	\$2.50
MEN'S TAN AND BUCKLE OXFORDS, \$4.00 to	\$5.00
MEN'S KANGAROO BLUCHERS, Goodyear welt, \$4.00 to	\$6.00
MEN'S RUSSIA CALF AND WILLOWS CALF, \$4.00 to	\$5.50
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS, kid tip	\$2.00
LADIES' BROWN CANVAS OXFORDS, kid tip	\$2.00
LADIES' CHOCOLATE OXFORDS, all styles, \$1.25 to	\$4.00
BOYS' BOX CALF LACE BOOTS, hard to beat	\$2.25
30 PAIRS MEN'S SPIKE RUNNING SHOES. Price	\$3.00

Why you should buy your footwear at our Store: Because we sell solid leather, and that tanned well.



JAMES MAYNARD

Odd Fellows' Block 1313 Douglas St.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Vaudeville by Amateurs

The entertainment to be given at the Victoria theatre next Wednesday, the 28th inst., will be given under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Premier and Mrs. McBride. The governor's box is to be decorated with flags, amongst which will be the Bethel flag of the British and Foreign Seamen's society, one of the oldest societies in the world. Mrs. Dunsmuir being the patroness of the Ladies' Guild of Victoria. Mrs. (Captain) Troup, assisted by many ladies, among whom are Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. H. Pooley and Miss Heyland, have been indefatigable in their exertions to make this entertainment a success artistically, and they hope the public will help them in making it a financial success as the object undoubtedly is a very deserving one.

The programme is of an unusual character. Unlike most amateur concerts usually of a serious standard, this one is more intended to amuse the audience with refined comicalities. Mrs. Donald Lamont, a favorite with Victoria audiences, will take a part in the programme.

The programme is as follows:

1. Who Is Who, or All in a Fog. One act farce.

Characters

Mr. Simonds Swanhooper..... Mr. D'Roachfort

Mr. Lawrence Lavender..... Mr. J. Heyland

(A valet.)

Mr. Bloomfield Brambleton..... Mr. C. E. Berkeley

Miss Cleely Brambleton..... Miss C. Rochfort

Maudlin Jane (the housemaid)..... Miss Viva Blackwood

2. Impersonations..... Mr. Barrington Foote

3. The Cowboy Lady—Illustrated Song Mrs. Roy Troup.

4. The Glowworm—spectacular musical number: Soloist, Miss Nettie Heyland; chorus, Misses V. Hickiey, W. Troup, H. Heyland, N. Lugrin, A. McQuade, Messrs. J. Cambie, A. McCurdy, Holmes, Deane and Angus.

5. Harry Lauder's Songs..... Mr. Cuthbertson

6. Song—Selected, Mrs. Donald Lamont

7. A Near Shave—One act musical farce.

Characters

Ebenezer Addleshaw (a barber)..... Mr. Jephson

Joshua Giggins (a corporal)..... Mr. C. Goss

The Bride-elect..... Miss V. Goodwin

God Save the King.

Amateur Dramatics.

One of the best theatrical performances ever given in Duncans was presented by the Cowichan Bay Amateur Dramatic Society last Wednesday to provide funds for the enlargement and improvement of the agricultural hall. It was a comedy in three acts, entitled "Valentine," written by George Cheek, J.P. of Shawnigan Lake.

The entertainment attracted a large crowd and was pronounced a splendid success. The lines introduced witty repartees which, ably interpreted by those portraying the several roles, kept the audience amused. The plot, while for the most part in a light vein, had a touch of the heavy drama, thus giving those participating opportunity to illustrate their ability.

All the characters were well sustained. The acting of Mrs. Parry as "Crackers" and the author as G. Ashlin was quite beyond the ordinary run. The scenery was painted especially for the occasion by G. Springett. He also presented the Agricultural Association with a beautiful new drop curtain on which is shown Cowichan Bay and valley and the mountains beyond the lake of that name.

An amateur orchestra consisting of Mrs. Prevost, Mrs. W. Morton, and Mrs. G. O. Day treated the audience to some admirable music before and after the acts, while Mrs. Prevost and Mrs. Springett rendered a number of selections for dancing which was continued until the early hours of the morning. Mr. Marsh supplied the refreshments.

Owing to the heavy expense incurred in the preparations the amount that will be devoted to the work that is contemplated on the hall was not large, aggregating a little over thirty-five dollars.

Arion Club.

The Arion club will give the third concert of the 17th season on Thursday, May 6th. Instead of May 20th, as originally planned. This change is necessary as on May 10th the theatre passes into the hands of a stock company for sixteen weeks. Although the time is short, yet the members are working hard, practicing three times a week, and hope to keep up to their standards. A number of new compositions will be sung as well as some old favorites.

"The Catspaw"

A large audience is anticipated at "The Catspaw," St. John's hall, Tuesday next, and those intending to be present, if they desire good seats, should book those seats at the earliest opportunity on the plan at the Manus Jewellery store, corner of Douglas and Johnson. The audience will be certain of a good laugh, in spite of the fact that the motive of the play is a serious one, and several of the situations are of a strongly emotional nature. The play will be tastefully staged, and the Plowright Mandolin and Guitar Orchestra will add to the enjoyment of the evening.

Victoria Concert Band Tonight

The following program will be rendered at the Victoria Theatre tonight, commencing at 8:15 p. m.:

1. Grand March—Al Fresco.....Gasto
2. Overture—Jolly Fellows.....Suppe
3. Vocal Solo—"The Lord Is My Light".....Elliston
4. Grand Selection—Evening Idyls, Sunset, Evening Festivities, and DreamlandBarnhouse
5. Patrol—The Passing Band....Keith
6. Reading—Trouble in Amen Corner.....
7. Suite de Valse—Love's Entreaty.....Huffer
8. Caprice—Shadow Ballet.....Bendix
9. Vocal Solo—Face to Face, Johnson
10. Selection—The Gypsy Baron.....Strauss
11. March de Concert Explorer, Jewell

The Arion Club.

A criticism of the last concert given by the Arion club was unavoidable omitted from last Sunday's Colonist, and at this late day only a passing reference can be made to it. On the whole the concert was very successful,

as all the entertainments of this excellent organization are. The absence of some of the more prominent members was noticeable, yet a difficult and varied programme was admirably rendered. Possibly there was rather a more artistic appreciation of tone values exhibited than on most previous occasions, and the leader, Mr. E. H. Russell, appeared to enter even more fully than usual into the thoughts that were in the composers' minds. Mr. Gleeson Hicks was heard to advantage in his bass solos, although his voice did not show its customary steadiness. It was just as sweet, just as sympathetic, just as pure and as flexible as ever. Mrs. Little Ashby Othick, of Tacoma, was the soprano soloist. She has a voice of much sweetness in its middle and lower register, and exhibits good training. She would be wise, if she values quality of tone more than uncritical applause, to leave her highest register severely alone, for while she can sing pretty high, her voice loses its beauty in the effort necessary to accomplish that object.

Pantages Theatre

Mr. T. Daniel Fraley, one of the best known actors and play producers in America, is sending one of his selected little companies to Pantages this week, a fact which will appeal to all lovers of high-class legitimate acting. The play is "A Day with the Knights" or "Fifteen Thousand Dollars Reward," and is one of Cotrell's masterpieces. The company is composed of that stirring actress, Miss Virginia Thornton, assisted by W. L. Thorne and Ray Sutherland, names all familiar to followers of the best in drama. This one number on the programme should take all Victoria to the Pantages.

Lew Woods, the great ventriloquist, with a regular family of wooden assistants; Ella Garrison & Co., in a comedy sketch; Thomas & Payne, whirlwind dancers and coon shouters; James Dixon, singing "Dear Old Pal," and a double set of funny moving pictures complete a classy looking bill.

Mr. and Miss Brown, of London, England, who were out here last year, are contemplating another visit this summer to Mr. Brown's sons in Saskatoon. If they make the trip, it is quite probable that they will again come to Victoria, with the beauties of which they were much charmed.

THE EMPIRE'S FRUIT

Proposal to Establish a Central Emporium To Handle Crops In London

The question of the feasibility and desirability of establishing an Imperial emporium in London where all the characteristic fruits, tinned and fresh, and other produce of Britain's oversea dominions, would be permanently on sale retail is raised in a communication from a correspondent.

Our correspondent points out that every year an Imperial fruit exhibition is held in the metropolis, at which there are stands with tempting displays, and that similar natural products may be seen at museums, but there is no central depot where oversea Britons resident in London or home-buyers can purchase the delicacies which may have excited their interest. He therefore suggests that a representative Imperial emporium should be established.

Mr. D. W. Addison, the secretary to the Tasmanian Government Office in London, to whom the suggestion was submitted, said: "I think the idea is an excellent one, but it would have to be carried out by private enterprise."

Before the days of the Franco-British exhibition, South Australian honey was a drug in the market here. But when it was offered at the exhibition tons of it were sold, the sales on one afternoon alone reaching a total of 1,400 lbs."

The agent-general of another important Colony said he thought the idea would one day be carried out, but that he feared it was not practicable at present.—London Mail.

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FORTY YEARS AGO

British Colonist, April 26, 1869.
The Saanich coal mine bids fair to become an "institution." The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 160 feet and a seam of coal, of good quality and five feet in thickness, struck.

Our Indian visitors have paddled away with their presents. A great many ikatas were given away, and the canoes were piled high with bags of biscuits, blankets and tin cans. Among the visitors were several of the Kuyusatt tribesmen, the villans whose hands are still wet with the blood of our shipwrecked countrymen and women on the west coast of the island.

Yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, Mr. Eden White, manager of the Colonial hotel, in the absence of, at San Francisco, of Mr. Drillard, made the discovery that the safe of the hotel had been robbed during the night of \$350 in gold coin and British Columbia and British Bank notes. Suspicion fell at once upon a man named Robert Burns, a chamberlain, who had been employed about the hotel for some six or seven weeks, and upon searching his room he was not to be found. It was specially ascertained that Burns left the harbor in a whaleboat lent by the ferrymen at 3:30 yesterday morning and rowed only by himself and another man named William Shaw. The thief went away disguised as a gentleman, he having purchased Friday "on tick," a "spick and span" black suit of the latest fashion, for which we are sorry to say, he forgot to pay. The money lost belonged entirely to Mr. Drillard; none of the guests in the hotel suffering to the extent of a dollar by the robbery.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. W. F. C. Wright, from Sopenos, B.C., is on a short visit to the capital.

Mr. T. W. Johnston, from Quatsino, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. T. O'Leary, from Tipperary, Ireland, is visiting in the city.

The Misses Pooley went over last week to Vancouver for the horse show.

P. W. McLagan, of Montreal, is a guest at the Empress hotel.

P. H. W. Sayo, of London, Eng., is a guest at the Empress hotel.

R. Baxter went out to Sidney by the V. & S. railway yesterday afternoon.

C. E. Redfern left last night for Vancouver on a short business trip.

P. A. W. Laye, of London, arrived in town yesterday. He is a guest at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, of Vancouver, are visiting the city. They are staying at the Drillard.

Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, went over to Vancouver last night on the Charmer.

W. Younger, of Winnipeg, who has been in the city on a business trip, left last night on his return to the east.

Harry Briggs, of the R. P. Rithet company, left last night on a business trip to Nelson, B.C.

The Misses Taylor were among the outgoing passengers by the V. & S. railway yesterday afternoon.

J. Holroyd arrived in the city yesterday morning. He returned home by the afternoon V. & S. train.

Thomas Hubbard was among the outgoing passengers by the E. & N. train yesterday.

E. A. Purkis, of Winnipeg, is a guest at the Empress hotel, arriving last night.

Among the provincial visitors to the city is J. B. Wallace, of Kelowna, who is staying at the Dominion.

E. Harrington and his wife, of Kamloops, are staying at the Dominion hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin, from Los Angeles, are staying for a few days with friends in town.

Mr. W. S. Norman and Miss Marjorie Norman, from Spokane, are visiting in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cleghorn, from Tacoma, are spending some little time in Victoria.

Major and Mrs. T. Farnip, from Cleveland, are on a short visit to relatives in town.

Mr. S. R. Farnip, from Chicago, is visiting in the city and while here is making the Drillard his headquarters.

Mr. James Gaudin left recently for the north, where he will spend the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. P. Henson, from Portland, Ore., are spending a few weeks in Victoria.

Mr. W. R. Totson, Mrs. Totson and Mr. A. A. McLaughlin, from Ganges Harbor, are in town and are staying at the Balmoral.

On Friday Miss Dorothy Gardiner entertained a few friends at a box party at the Grand, after which they enjoyed afternoon tea with her in the palm room at the Empress.

Mrs. J. A. Stratton and her son arrived by the Chippewa from Seattle on a visit to her mother, Mrs. E. B. Marvin, having just returned from Europe.

J. A. Macdonald, M. P. P., leader of the opposition in the local legislature, arrived in town last night from Rossland, and is staying at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Boultbee, from Vancouver, are staying with Mrs. Boultbee's parents, Major and Mrs. Nicholles, at their residence in Montreal street.

W. Hennessy, wife and maid, brother of the Hennessy, the famous manufacturer of brandies, left last evening via the C.P.R. for New York, whence they will sail on their return to the old country. They have been making an extended stay at the Empress.

Frederick Abbot and N. H. England, of London, Eng., arrived in the city last evening. They are registered at the Balmoral hotel.

Among the visitors to Victoria arriving yesterday evening is Dr. G. H. Worthington, of Toronto, who is staying at the Dominion hotel.

W. Jennings and his wife, two Winnipeggers, arrived in the city last night and are registered at the Dominion hotel.

W. J. Hagan and Mrs. Hagan, of Cowichan, are registered at the King.

Edward hotel. They arrived on the noon E. & N. train.

William Grant, of Edmonton, came over from the mainland yesterday and is staying at the King Edward. He expects to be here several days.

R. A. Ogilvie, erstwhile of Victoria, who has been in the city for the past few days, returned to Vancouver last night.

Mrs. E. Chase and Mrs. D. S. Thomas left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on an extended visit to Buena Vista, Col.

Sidney Ferleze leaves this afternoon via the North Coast Limited for New York whence he will sail on the Lusitania on a business trip to England.

Dr. J. Glendon Moody and Mrs. Moody came over from Vancouver yesterday. They are staying at the Empress.

A. J. Dawson, of the Standard of Empire, and C. E. Stoer, are staying at the Empress hotel. They arrived yesterday.

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</div

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY
922 Government Street LIMITED Victoria, B.C.

Fairfield Estate—New Subdivision

ON THE MARKET FOR THE FIRST TIME
A subdivision containing twenty-one very large lots beautifully situated in a sheltered spot one block from the car, park frontage. Terms one-quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at seven per cent. Prices \$1,000 to \$1,500

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—Buy in the new subdivision at foot of Government House. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 7 per cent. \$450 upwards.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

F FARMS—ASK FOR PRINTED LIST

Gorge Rd. Subdivision Yates Estate

Only seven lots left at \$150. Others held at from \$175 upwards. Very easy terms. Discount for cash: Allowance made of \$100 per acre, and \$50 for half acre lots.

WATER FRONTAGE—Cheapest on the market. Inside city limits, one block from the car line. Price, per acre \$1,500

TO LET

Good Houses Unfurnished and Furnished

TO LET

UNFURNISHED

1330 RUDLIN STREET—An exceptionally good house of six fine rooms, 1 1-2 storey, modern; rent	\$25.00
644 LANGFORD AVE.—A very homelike dwelling; 8 good rooms, modern, two storeys; rent \$23.00	
1025 YATES ST.—Nice locality, 1 1-2 storey house, containing seven excellent rooms, modern; rent	\$30.00
1216 QUADRA ST.—A good six roomed house, two storeys, modern; rent	\$20.00
1133 YATES ST.—Good location, a pretty five-roomed bungalow, lawn, fruit trees, etc.; modern conveniences; rent	\$20.00
CAREY ROAD—Six acres and small house, would lease for two years at rental of \$10.00 month.	

FURNISHED

DALLAS ROAD—Splendid six roomed dwelling with bath, pantry and other conveniences; fully furnished throughout, to rent for five months from May 1st; rent	\$2.50
HENRY AND CATHERINE STS.—Nice five-roomed cottage, beautifully furnished, piano, etc.; all modern conveniences, to rent for four months from May 1st; rent	\$30.00

NEAR BEACON HILL PARK—A charming five-roomed bungalow, containing bath and pantry, etc., very nicely furnished, will lease for one year at rental per month of \$42.50

STORE TO LET

YATES AND QUADRA ST.—Good corner store with good living rooms above; rent

\$25.00

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Telephone 1076.

Money to Loan.

Fire Insurance Written.

130 Broad St.

UNIVERSITY PARK

Thirty-one and a half acres at Mount Tolmie for sale at \$840 per acre, or lots of about an acre for

\$900 Per Lot

Adjoining new university, close to new car line. Property all meadow land, high, level, good slope, with fine view. An ideal location for a country home.

Further Particulars at

PEMBERTON & SON

634 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

326 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

MONEY TO LOAN

\$ 700	\$1500	\$2000
\$1250	\$1600	\$5000

or more at lowest current rates on Improved City Properties

Established
1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone
86

41 GOVERNMENT STREET

LUCK LARGELY A MATTER OF COMMON SENSE

In nine cases out of ten when a man is called "lucky" it is simply a case of common sense and foresight.

To illustrate this point, take the men who bought real estate in Victoria several years ago when the city apparently had no future—they backed their judgment with their money and won. More recently, three months ago in fact, those who bought lots in Fairfield Estate have doubled their money. Is it luck in such cases? Most assuredly not—just common sense and good judgment.

If you call on us we will show you a number of "snaps" right now where you will make money if you buy.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET,

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

W. C. BOND

TELEPHONE 1092

R. W. CLARK

FOR
TWO
DAYS
ONLY

Two Choice
Water-front Lots

Constance
Cove

60 x 120 each

\$1,500

BOND & CLARK, 614 Trounce Avenue. :: Telephone 1092

Local Agents for Pacific Government Lands and Concession Corporation, Ltd.

TO RENT

Well Furnished Eight Roomed Modern
House on Gorge
Road

TO RENT

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 663

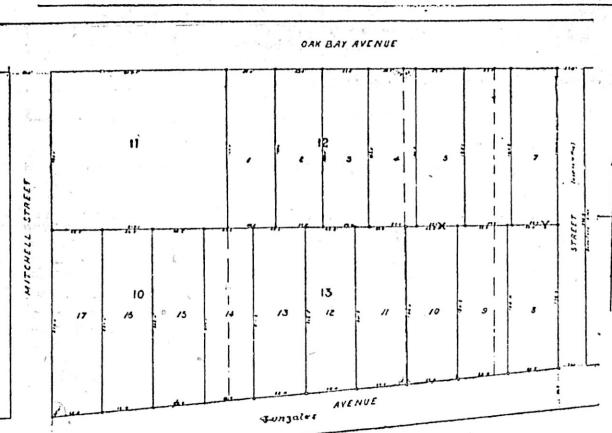
VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 633

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE



New Sub-Division on Oak Bay Avenue

Large lots of about one-quarter acre, between Mitchell street and "Norwood." Lots on Oak Bay Avenue are 58 x 196 feet.

Price \$20 Per Front Foot

Lots on Gonzales Avenue, 62 x 233 and 178 feet. Price \$10 to \$15 per front foot.

Terms extending over eighteen months will be given. This property is situated on the best part of Oak Bay Avenue, and has facilities for water, sewerage and electric light. Also affords a magnificent view of the mountains.

ESTABLISHED
1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE
30

BARGAIN

Ten acres and new six-roomed, storey and a half bungalow; water laid on from well to house. About four acres good land, balance rocky.

Suitable for Poultry and Small Fruit

This property is about four miles from town in a very picturesque position. Situate on the Burnside Road. Price \$3,500; \$2,000 cash, bal. on mortgage.

SWINNERTON & MUSGRAVE

Successors to Swinnerton & Oddy

1206 GOVERNMENT STREET

PHONE 491

Bargains for the Home Seeker

SIX ACRES of cleared land 3½ miles from the City Hall on good road. New house and barn, good team of heavy horses, harness and wagon, one single driver and buggy and harness, one single buggy, one single wagon and heavy single harness, one plow, two milk cows, one heifer 1½ years old, crop of potatoes and oats planted, good water, good soil. Terms. Price\$3,600
SEVEN ACRES, 3½ miles from the City Hall, cleared fruit land, adjoining properties held at \$500 per acre, this is a remarkable bargain and we will sell for a few days, on easy terms, at\$1,750
NEW SEVEN ROOM MODERN HOUSE—On a fine large lot within five minutes walk from the post office. A bargain on easy terms, at\$3,800
FINE LOT ON LANGFORD ST. Victoria West, boulevards, sewers, etc.,\$500
FIVE ACRES IMPROVED, house, etc.\$3,500

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVENUE

TELEPHONE 1377

Here is a BARGAIN No doubt about it!

A fine corner block of very choice property on Fort Street car line, 165 x 200 feet, frontage on two streets. Sewer, city water, electric lights and granolithic walks.

This would make three fine lots on which three good houses could be built, and even four if thought advisable. This is a splendid speculative proposition, as property very close to this and no better is held at \$1,000 per lot.

We strongly advise you to look into this offer, and use your own judgment. \$1,800 will take this whole block on easy terms.

We firmly believe this to be a money maker.

LATIMER & NEY

629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD

Home in the Park

Choicely situated on Heywood Avenue, with beautiful boulevard, shade trees, cement sidewalks, and Beacon Hill park for a playground at your front door. The house is practically new, heated throughout by hot air furnace. Bungalow style, seven rooms, parlor, diningroom, den, kitchen, reception hall, and pantry downstairs; upstairs three bedrooms, and bathroom. Nice lawn, garden and fruit trees. Lot 60 x 120. Cottage is choicely built and well finished, and could not be duplicated for less than \$2,600. It is worth \$2,000, and will increase very much in value as property facing Park is very limited. Owner will sell for

\$4000

One-half Cash—Balance on Mortgage

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner Government and Fort St. (Upstairs).

QUADRA STREET

SOUTH OF TOLMIE AVENUE—LOTS 54 x 141

Price \$350 Each

\$35 cash, \$10 monthly.

Healthy high position, excellent view, good soil, fine old oaks. Five minutes from car line

615 Fort St. **E. A. Harris & Co.** 615 Fort St.

Timber

Timber

WANTED

FROM OWNERS

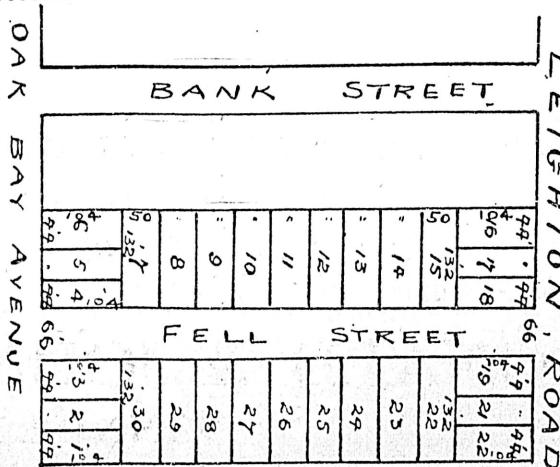
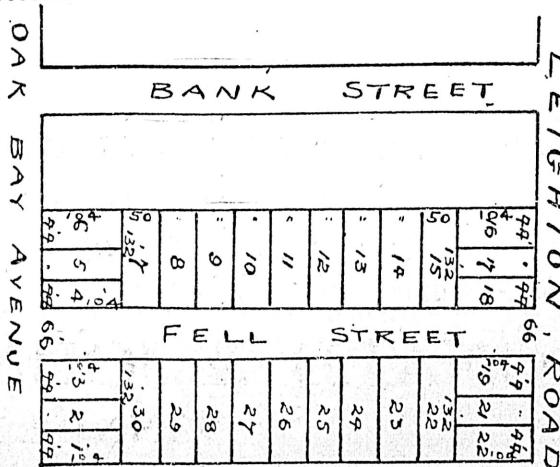
Good and well located timber for responsible buyers. Will either buy or sell at right prices

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)



Howard Potts
731 Fort Street Phone 1192

WANTED—\$6,000 at eight per cent. First class security, conservative valuation \$25,000.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—New house on Chaucer street, well finished, sideboard, bathroom, stone foundation, all modern conveniences. Very pretty location. Terms, \$400 cash, balance \$20 per month. Price\$1,900

FIVE ROOM COTTAGE—Well built, electric light, all modern conveniences, close to townhall, frontage on two streets. Terms. This is a very good buy at \$1,600

THREE LOTS, on Bushby Street, adjoining waterfront. Terms. For the three\$1,450

THE GRIFFITH CO.

Room 11, Mahon Building

Tel. 1462

REALTY

TIMBER

INSURANCE

ACRES

No. 179—Seventy-five acres near Elk Lake, at, per acre\$65

No. 197—151 acres on Sooke River, 30 acres of good land\$1,500

No. 167—Ten acres fine land three miles out on good road\$3,500

No. 173—5,000 acres of good land on Graham Island, at per acre\$6

No. 10—Five acres in high state of cultivation, on good road within five miles of town. Good five-room house, 100 bearing, young trees. Lots of small fruit\$3,500

For Sale TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

Cheapest Lots on the Market

Price \$500 to \$600, Terms

Very desirable building sites

Sole Agents

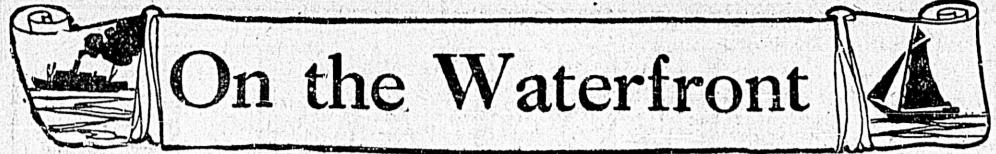
COLES & ODDY

P.O. Box 167

1205 BROAD STREET

Telephone 65

(Next to The Colonist Office)



On the Waterfront

JAPANESE GET MANY SEALS

Big Catches Being Made by Schooners Hunting Off the Coast of Alaska

SITKA INDIANS ARE LUCKY

Took More Than 400 Skins In Two Days—Few Victoria Schooners On Grounds

The Japanese sealing schooners at work on the Fairweather grounds off the Alaskan coast have been making big catches, according to advices from Sitka. The Victoria sealing fleet in the north is the smallest sent out. The vessels include the Jessie, Pesewawa and Thomas F. Bayard, the Vera having gone a few days ago to ship her Indian crew on the west coast and proceed to the otter grounds, and the Eva Marie is preparing to sail in a few days. A despatch from Sitka says: "The largest seal herd seen for years on the Alaskan coast is passing Sitka, going north to the breeding grounds at the Pribiloff Islands. The vanguard of the seal herd reached here yesterday. The herd is passing quite near to the shore. The Sitka natives have killed more than 400 seals during the past two days. They will sell them for about \$30 apiece. As the herd will probably be about three weeks in passing the Indians will reap a rich harvest. Several Japanese sealing schooners are following the herd, and the Indians report that the Japanese are constantly encroaching within the three-mile limit. There is not a revenue cutter in the entire district to prevent the Japanese from poaching."

The Japanese schooners mentioned in the despatch includes the two recently reported on this coast, in one of which Capt. J. C. Voss, formerly of this city, is in command and the Matsu Maru, which put into Hesquiot two weeks ago. The Japanese fleet is the largest that has come across the Pacific.

PLANNING RECEPTION OF JAPANESE SAILORS

Crews of the Asa and Soya To Be Well Entertained At the Golden Gate

The Japanese bluejackets, expected to reach San Francisco Saturday next on their way to Victoria, will spend an enjoyable time at San Francisco, according to the programme announced for their entertainment. Yesterday a meeting of army and navy officers, municipal officers and representatives of all civic organizations was held in the Golden Gate to prepare for the reception of Admiral Iijima, commanding the Japanese training squadron, now en route to this port. Banquets, balls, excursions to every near-by point of interest, athletic carnivals, street illuminations and every other variety of amusement that the minds of the reception committee can devise will be crowded into the days the ships stay in this port. The balls and receptions in honor of the Japanese admiral and his officers will be great social events, and the time of the visitors will be taken up almost completely with a round of such engagements.

The United Railroads company announced that the Japanese sailors would be carried on all lines of the company in San Francisco free of charge during their stay, their uniforms being sufficient to pass them over the roads. The same action will be taken by the ferry companies, giving the sailors an opportunity to wander through the suburban towns at will.

PURITAN CHARTERED

Bark Lying at Vancouver Will Carry Lumber From British Columbia To Melbourne

The British bark Puritan, which has been at Vancouver since early in February, has been fixed by Bowring & Co. to load lumber at a British Columbia port for Melbourne. Her charter

WHY ECZEMA PATIENTS SUFFER

No Wonder They Despair—But Cure Has Now Been Found.

It is a strange thing about eczema. After wasting money on nostrums, dosing the stomach or smearing on greasy salves for years, many a skin sufferer gives up in despair. He says: "What is the use, some may be cured, but my case is hopeless."

But a trial of the simplest remedy—just a little oil of wintergreen properly compounded (as in D.D.D. Prescription) will wash away that itch. In fact, it will take away the itch immediately, the instant D.D.D. is applied.

Read this letter from Mrs. G. J. Hutchinson, Renfrew, Ont.: "Jan. 15, 1909.

"Since I was a child, nine years old (and I am today thirty years old) I have suffered with Eczema in my hands. I have spent money on all kinds of medicines and ointments, but I find nothing equal to D.D.D. I have used five bottles and today my hands are perfectly healed. I shall never be without it in my house and will always recommend it to my many friends and neighbors who suffer from this awful disease."

Now, if there is anyone in your town suffering with eczema, ringworm, tetter, psoriasis or poison ivy, tell this sufferer not to sit back and say, "I have tried everything, there is no cure for me." Tell him to write for free sample bottle of D.D.D. Prescription to the D.D.D. Laboratory, Department V. C., 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless April 24th.
Cape Lazo, 8 a. m.—Cloudy, light southeast wind; bar. 30.01; temp. 45; sea smooth; northbound, 8 a.m. Princess Beatrice; 8:05 a.m., a steamer southbound.

Point Grey, 8 a. m.—Cloudy, southwest wind, thick and cold; bar. 30.03; in, Cowichan at 6 a. m.

Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Light west wind, thick; bar. 30.19; temp. 45; out, a steamer, 4:20 a.m.; in, a steamer, probably the W. S. Porter; 4:36 a.m., barkentine, probably Archer; tug Sea Lion with a barge in tow; then in 7:50 a.m.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Light southeast wind; bar. 30.14; temp. 45; sea smooth; thick; no shipping.

Pachena, 8 a. m.—Cloudy; southeast wind; bar. 30.08; temp. 46; sea smooth; no shipping.

Point Grey, noon—Light rain; calm; bar. 30.08; temp. 53; sea smooth; no shipping.

Tatoosh, noon—Light rain; wind south, 18 miles; bar. 30.18; temp. 46; out, steamer Aorangi at 11:35 a.m.; outside, bound in, steamer Pleadies.

Pachena, noon—Rain, and thick, light southeast wind; bar. 30.09; temp. 46; sea smooth; steamer Outer up at 11:50 a.m.

Estevan, noon—Rain, light southeast wind; bar. 30.14; temp. 47; sea smooth; no shipping.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Rain; southeasterly wind; bar. 30.08; temp. 48; sea moderate; spoke steamer Jefferson at 2:15 p.m., northward bound.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Rain; southeasterly breeze; thick seaward; barometer 30.06; temp. 47; no shipping.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Light rain; southerly wind, 30 miles; bar. 30.14; temp. 43; sea moderate; in, steamer Plasades at 1:35 p.m.; in, steamer Hyades at 1:55 p.m.; in, U.S. lighthouse tender Columbus at 3:55 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Light rain; southeasterly breeze; bar. 30.08; temp. 48; sea moderate; no shipping.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Rain and thick; light southerly breeze; bar. 30.08; temp. 48; sea moderate; no shipping.

was announced yesterday. She is to receive 35 shillings for the voyage. The Puritan has been discharging asphalt at Vancouver from Boston. Shortly after her cargo was dispatched negotiations were on for her fixture to carry lumber from Portland to the west coast, but no agreement on a rate could be made and the negotiations fell through.

SOOKE FERRY HAD AN UNFORTUNATE TRIP

Gasoline Engine Broke Down and She Put Into Beachy Bay With a Hungry Complement Aboard

The newly inaugurated Sooke ferry had an auspicious start in her new service. The service is maintained by a large naval pinnace, in which a gasoline engine has been placed, and Capt. Daykin is in command. Leaving Victoria on Thursday the Sooke ferry started with four passengers, two of whom were landed at Pedder bay, off Beachy bay the clutch of the engine broke down and the launch was brought into Beachy bay disabled. Meanwhile she lay all night long in Beachy bay with her two passengers on board, and there being no food on board, the company hungered until the following day. They slept on board the disabled launch. Meanwhile two passengers awaited at Pedder bay. Word of the predicament of the ferry was learned, and an automobile was sent, which picked up the passengers who were at Pedder bay. Later a launch belonging to Hinton & Company was sent down, and the launch was brought back to the city on Friday night. Repairs are being effected and the ferry will resume service tomorrow morning.

LINERS EXPECTED

Lonsdale Due From Mexico—Several Other Steamers On Way To Port

Four liners are expected to arrive during the present week. The Canadian Mexican steamer Lonsdale is due today from Mexican ports; the Kosmos liner is expected today or tomorrow from Hamburg via South American and Mexican ports; the steamer Gymnastic is due from Kobe, and on Thursday the Tosa Shihana Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu is due. On Tuesday the Tosa Maru sails for the far east. The Shihana Maru brings ten Japanese steerage passengers and 275 Chinese steerage passengers and 300 tons of raw silk.

BUILDING NEW TUG

Chemainus Lumber Co. Is Constructing Tugboat For General Work To Replace Daisy

Indians at Chemainus have begun work on a new tug for the Chemainus Lumber company for use in towing rafts of logs for the mills and also in general towing work. She will be larger than the tug Spray, one of the largest of local towing craft. The engines have been ordered in England through the agency of Ramsay & Partners, of this town.

The new Chemainus tug will, in part, replace the Daisy recently bought by Captain Anderson, of Victoria, and wrecked off Tumbo Island.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap

Fowler is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

TRAWLERS FOR B. C. STATIONS

Steamer Kingsway Leaves England On Her Way To B. C. Waters

The steamer Kingsway, 85 tons, left Fleetwood Friday night for Vancouver under the command of Capt. Wilbur Johnson. She will be converted into a trawler for the Pacific Coast Fisheries Company.

The company is building a cold storage plant at Selwyn Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, from where the Kingsway will be operated. It is stated that another steamer will also be secured by the company. The fishing company has been operating a station at Bag harbor, near Jedway, for some time past, and some big shipments of clams put up by the concern have been made on the northern steamers.

TEHUANTAPEPEC WILL FIGHT FOR TRADE

Traffic Arrangement Which Will Diver Cotton Business Via the Isthmus

A stubborn fight for the cotton trade of Texas and the southern states for the Orient will be made by the Tehuantepec National Railroad Company against the transcontinental rail and steamship services of this continent. The company has entered into an arrangement with the Woolvin Line, operating between Galveston and Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic portion of the railway, and the Mexico-China steamship line inaugurated with the steamers Atholl, Erroll and Shelbuk under the agency of Dodwell & Co., local representatives of the Blue Funnel line.

The first steamer of the latter line has just left Hongkong for Salina Cruz, where it will connect with the Woolvin line via the Mexican railway across the Isthmus. The steamer will call at Nagasaki and Kobe. The plan of the new arrangement is to handle the bulk of the Japan cotton import direct from Galveston to the Orient via Tehuantepec, reducing the rail haul by several thousand miles. It is estimated that the cotton spinners of Japan import from Texas and Oklahoma from half a million to 800,000 bales of cotton annually. Another advantage of the new service is that the system will not come under the scope of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose ruling that transportation companies must publish their shares of the freight rates received on through cargo has been hurtful to the business.

The New Trade Route

Business on the Tehuantepec railroad has grown apace, the last report for 1908 showing that during last year the traffic between the eastern and western coasts of the United States amounted to fifty million dollars.

The Kosmos line steamers carry a considerable amount of coffee, rubber and other merchandise from Southern America to Salina Cruz, for shipment to Europe via the Mexican railroad. In order to compete with the Panama railroad the Kosmos line has just completed an arrangement with the Tehuantepec railroad to run direct from Ecuador to Salina Cruz, and the steamer Sebara, now on her way north, which arrived at Salina Cruz on Monday last was the first steamer to make this trip.

This service has been inaugurated to compete with the Panama railway for the South American business to New York and Europe. At this season of the year the shipments of cocao beans and ivory nuts amount to many thousands of tons, and the cargo of the Sebara is the first shipped by the Tehuantepec, and the indications are that this route will become a lively competitor of the Panama railway in bidding for the business. There is no doubt but what the Tehuantepec route will get much of the business hitherto directed via the Panama railway, because of the splendid dock facilities at Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos Puerto Mexico, and the speedy and careful manner in which the transhipment is handled across the Isthmus.

Large Steamers in View

It is believed that as soon as the South and Central American freight and passenger business can be well established, the Kosmos line will place their large twin screw steamers on the coast south of here, and that the principal passenger business between South America, Mexico and the United States will be directed by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec instead of the Panama route.

The Hathor of the Kosmos line reached Salina Cruz yesterday with 31,000 tons of coffee for Europe from Triunfo and Acajutla, this being the second cargo brought under the direct service. With the energy displayed by the management of the Mexican line it is the opinion generally among steamship men that within the next eight months the Tehuantepec route will control sixty per cent of the passenger business now held by the Panama railway. Efforts are being made by co-carriers both on the Atlantic and Pacific to direct the trend of passenger traffic from the Panama route to the Tehuantepec because of its superior advantages, especially the matter of time, which, by the latter, is much shorter. The present traffic via the Tehuantepec is far greater than it was at first anticipated.

Additional Steamers For Mexican Route

Line May Also be Established on Atlantic Coast to Connect Via the Tehuantepec Railroad.

To handle the increasing volume of freight in transit via the Tehuantepec national railway across the Mexican republic, the Canadian-Mexican Steamship company contemplates the placing of additional steamships on the route between Vancouver and Salina Cruz, the Pacific coast terminus of the railway. It also plans to establish a direct steamship service between Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic terminus of the Tehuantepec route and Eastern Canada. These and other subjects of vital importance to coast business men were discussed at a conference between Mr. Walron and Capt. Worrell of the steamship company and two officials of the Tehuantepec railway in the person of Mr. H. E. Moore, general freight agent, of Rincon, Antonio, Mexico, and Mr. E. H. Mundy, general European agent, of London, Eng., at Vancouver yesterday.

The possibilities of the Tehuantepec route as a factor in handling Alberta wheat seeking an outlet through Vancouver were thoroughly discussed, forming as they do one of the main considerations which is prompting the Canadian-Mexican Steamship line to enlarge the scope of its service on the Pacific. The placing of vessels of this line in the Atlantic is due to the rapid growth of traffic between Eastern Canada and British Columbia via the Mexican railway route. It is just possible that the steamship may also make a bid for additional traffic by making San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma ports of call. This service would be furnished by the proposed additional steamers as under the sub-sidiary arrangement with the Dominion government the vessels now in service are prohibited from calling at any intermediate American ports.

Self Grain Trade.

It is understood that the visiting railway officials are keenly alive to the export grain traffic and have indicated a willingness to facilitate grain shipments by erecting elevators at the terminus of the railway on the Pacific and Atlantic.

Messrs. Moore and Mundy expressed themselves as well pleased at the rapid increase of traffic originating here or in Eastern Canada or Europe and routed via their railway system. Although scarcely a year has elapsed since the opening of the new railway it has become a factor to be reckoned with in the transportation world.

The baron had been representing Japan at the International conference held in England to draft regulations respecting the rights of belligerents and neutrals in warfare, with regard to contraband of war, telegraphic apparatus, etc.

Admiral Sakamoto stated that the conference widened the powers of belli-

gerents, at the same time clearly defining the regulations with respect to warfare at sea. There will now be no opportunity for conflicting nations to adjust the regulations to suit themselves.

Three Lists of Contraband.

Three lists were drawn up at the conference, one comprising articles to be regarded as contraband of war, one dealing with conditional contraband and a third covering articles that may not be regarded as contraband. Admiral Sakamoto and the British representatives wanted to have saddle, draught and pack horses treated as conditional contraband, but were overruled.

In the adopted list of conditional contraband are foodstuffs, forage and grain, railway material, fuel and lubricants, balloons and flying machines, coin, bullion, paper money, etc.

A quantity of raw materials figure in the third list, articles that may not be considered contraband of war. Raw cotton, wool, jute, hemp, oil seeds and nuts, rubbers, rawhides, and horns, nitrates and phosphates, metallic ores, and various chemicals are on the list.

Added to these are materials intended exclusively for the aid of the sick and wounded, which may, however, be requisitioned in case of urgent military necessity and subject to proper compensation.

The Question of Seizure.

With regard to the question of seizure, it is laid down by Article 40 that a vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight forms more than half the cargo. When not liable to condemnation the master may be allowed to continue her voyage, provided that the master be willing to hand over the contraband merchandise to the belligerent warship.

Admiral Sakamoto, with the British delegates, is of opinion that this latter rule will not be applied in many instances, as, under modern conditions of maritime commerce, the transhipment or destruction of cargo on the high seas is likely to present serious or insuperable difficulties. It might, however, be replied to this that the issue would largely depend upon the quantity of cargo which had to be dealt with. If it were small, there would be no excuse for taking the vessel into port, or, more important still, for destroying her.

May Not Be Destroyed.

In this connection, by the way, it is now clearly laid down that a neutral vessel, captured and liable to condemnation, may not be destroyed unless the failure to adopt such course would involve danger to the warship or to the success of the operations in which she happened to be engaged at the time. This, of itself, might be capable of rather lax interpretation, but it is greatly strengthened by a subsequent clause, which requires the captor, prior to any discussion as to the validity of the capture, to show beyond question that he acted in the face of an exceptional necessity.

Should he fail to do so, he must compensate the parties interested, and there will be no examination at all into the question as to whether the capture was valid. The effect of this rule should be most beneficial, for it thus becomes all to a captor's interest to get the vessel into port if in any way possible. By sinking her he risks having to pay compensation for seizing what he was fully entitled to.

The New Trade Route

Business on the Tehuantepec railroad has grown apace, the last report for 1908 showing that during last year the traffic between the eastern and western coasts of the United States amounted to fifty million dollars.

The Kosmos line steamers carry



CHERRIES! CHERRIES!
The sorts which make Victoria and Vancouver Island famous as a cherry-producing country.

Olliet, Bello Magnifique and English Morello. The real money makers for the commercial fruit grower. We have the genuine stock of the above, and of course all the other leading varieties, such as Lambert, Royal Anne, Bing, etc., in the very finest trees which good cultural methods can produce, and we have lots of them to choose from.

Largest and best assorted stock in the country, both in fruit and ornamental trees.

10 per cent cash discount on all orders above \$10.00.

Catalogue and Price List free for the asking.

To Fit Every Man

There is no trouble in getting just what you want in Knit-to-fit Underwear.

Knit-to-fit is made in both combination suits and separate garments—in all sizes and weights, and in all fabrics from silk to cotton.

Each garment is knitted separately and completely, assuring perfect fit, comfort and wear.

Write for measurement blanks and illustrated catalogue if your dealer does not handle Knit-to-fit goods.

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MANUFACTURING CO.
322 Papineau Avenue MONTREAL

THEATRE Monday, April 26

First appearance in Victoria of America's Leading Author Comedian

Richard Carle

In His Own Musical Comedy

"Mary's Lamb"

The Biggest and Best Musical Comedy to Appear This Season on the Pacific Coast.

13 Principals.....13 Songs.....50 Girls

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Mail orders, accompanied by cash or money orders, will receive their usual attention.

Sale opens 10 a. m., Friday, April 23.



Coming May 3rd.

Joseph Brooks presents
LILLIAN RUSSELL
in the Racing Comedy Success
"WILDFIRE"

By George Broadhurst and George V. Hobart.

THEATRE

This Week, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee

Grand Final Amateur Contest
Of the Season, together with The London Biscopic.

First Prize, Valuable Gold Watch

Doors open at 7:30. Performance at 8:30. Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Gallery 25 Cents.

Box Seats \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir, and the Premier and Mrs. McBride.

Box office will open Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

EVENING ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

THEATRE

MONDAY, APRIL 26th,

First Appearance in Victoria of America's Leading Author Comedian

RICHARD CARLE

In His Own Musical Comedy

Mary's Lamb

The biggest and best Musical Comedy to appear this season on the Pacific Coast.

13 Principals—13 Songs—50 Girls.

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Mail orders, accompanied by cash or money order will receive their usual attention.

Sale opens 10 a. m., Friday, April 23.

NEW GRAND

WEEK APRIL 26th

"The Bernhardt of Vaudeville"

HENRY LE CLAIRE

Travestied Imitations of Famous Actresses, with "The Devil."

Presented as a Special Feature, with Scenery and Lighting Effects.

THE VARIETY FOUR

"Harmony Controlled."

COWBOY WILLIAMS

Sensational Juggler.

THE WAYNES

Singing and Comedy Duo.

DICK TRACY

Comedian and Monologist.

THOS. J. PRICE

Song Illustrator.

NEW MOVING PICTURES

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA

Only One "Laxative Quinine," that is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

on ever box. 25

Cures Cold in One Day, Grip in 3 Days

E. H. Green

NEW SPIRIT IN MILITIA RANKS

Government's Action In Forwarding Field Gun Battery Arouses Enthusiasm

"They are going to send us a field battery of six modern pieces, I see," remarked member of the Fifth regiment, in talking over matters military with a soldier friend. "Yes," was the answer, "the Ottawa authorities appear to be awakening to our needs to an

for the Fifth regiment by Lt.-Col. Hall in an address before the Board of Trade, there has originated a report which is branded as absolutely without foundation. It is in the form of a reason why young Victorians hesitate to become affiliated with the corps. The cause, the story goes, is that there are influences met in militia ranks which tend towards the undermining of the youthful character, in other words—which are not highly moral. The commanding officer has authorized the denial of this allegation. He asserts that never in all his experience in connection with the regiment has he noted anything of the kind and he feels so sure that it has no foundation that he is ready to go on record, as stated, without hesitation or qualification.

Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., Regimental orders by Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall commanding. Regimental headquarters, Victoria, B.C. April 21, 1909.

AN IMPERIAL MESSAGE

(Continued from Page Four.)

It is practicable... We spend most of our days and some of our nights trying to develop it into actual being. We cannot get it immediately; it is given and act on it the next day. It has too far to travel. But we are getting it all the time, and acting on it, all the time with just as little delay as may be.

A Personal Organ

Let me give you an instance of the sort of thing that I hope makes the Standard of Empire really and truly the Empire newspaper, the personal organ, so to say, of the people of Greater Britain, to make of what they will. A certain government official not very many thousands of miles from this city wrote me at considerable length on the subject of the agricultural community in the Old Country. He urged that many of the farming

news of the opportunities Canada has to offer.

My principals recognised that something quite other than commercial interests are involved in an enterprise such as this. Mr. Pearson's part in other Empire movements has long since shown his attitude in such causes, and I was in no wise surprised when a couple of months ago he gave his consent to another scheme for bringing home the regular intelligence of Great Britain to sections of the public at home who might otherwise pass it over. I was in no way surprised, but only exceedingly pleased (though, of course, I knew that it must needs involve a pretty weighty expenditure). It was decided to begin a free distribution of the paper, on a carefully organized system, among all leading hotels, clubs, free libraries, schools of art, institutes, etc.—some ten thousand weekly in all—of what might be called casual circulation, to reach the casual reader, that is, who might not otherwise be reached by our ordinary separate circulation, or circulation in the daily Standard, or otherwise.

Its Tale of Material

It is not very light or easy work, gentlemen. I paid for the first few months of it with a breakdown in health, and with—with the wearing of gig-lamps. But I wish I could convey to you something of the quality in it which animates us all, back there in England, with a real and living faith that what we are trying to do is richly worth trying to do; and that its results, apart from anything else, repay us a hundred-fold for the stress and strain of the thing. And that stress, gentlemen, is more considerable than you might suppose. A journal coming only once a week, you say—yes, but into its small compass—it will be larger one day, I hope—consider what one has to concentrate. Think of the size of the field from which our news is drawn, the magnitude of the interests represented; the divergence and variety of the Empire paper's constituents. I wish you could all spend an hour or so with me in the office there in the Empire's ancient capital on a press day, when the Empire cables begin to speak, and the tale of our material filters in from underneath and across the Seven Seas; from Ottawa, and from every capital in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the East, and every other part of the Empire. Each week messages come in from the different centres of our family estate, covering distances aggregating the tremendous total of 136,800 miles. There are over 22,000 words about Canada alone in the average issue, considerably over a million words for the first year of the paper's life, devoted to the work of expanding Canada, its resources, its claims, and its needs to the whole British world.

Do not suppose that these words are of no effect. I have received as many as forty letters of enquiry in one day about a single article describing some feature of Canadian life or enterprise. Shortly before I left England a gentleman named de Mattos contributed an article describing the openings before men of enterprise and small means in northern British Columbia. One hundred and thirty-five letters of enquiry were received with regard to that single article, and others are doubtless coming in now from far parts of the Empire. The writer of the article assured me that ninety per cent. of those letters were written by men having practical intentions and possessed of capital varying in amount from a modest \$500 up, to \$20,000.

Articles describing the attractions offered by the different provinces of

"After taking three bottles of your wonderful medicine, our baby was entirely well and needed no more medicine. At sixteen months of age she weighed thirty pounds. She had cried eight months, night and day, and nothing did her good until we tried Scott's Emulsion."—MRS. E. C. SMITH, Villa Rica, Ga.

Scott's Emulsion

probably saved this child's life. Four doctors had been tried. Scott's EMULSION seemed to be just the thing needed, and it is just the thing needed by thousands of other children. It's so easily digested, so pure and harmless, yet most powerful in building up the most delicate child or adult. But be sure to get Scott's EMULSION; there are so many worthless and harmful imitations.

ALL DRUGGISTS

A full copy of Mrs. Smith's letter and many others of a similar nature, together with some of our valuable literature regarding children will be sent upon receipt of your address, mentioning this paper.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
126 Wellington St., W. Toronto

Don't Take A Sea Trip

Without Motherill's Sea and Train Sickness Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, New York Herald, Montreal Herald and the Press generally. Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, etc. A booklet and press notices. For sale at all first-class druggists. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. For sale and recommended in Victoria by C. H. Bowes & Co., D. E. Campbell, John Cochran, Dean & Hiscocks, Rawson & Co., Hall & Co., G. Norris & Co., Thomas Shoolbred, V. S. Perry, J. C. White, G. Fraser, V. Johnson, and Co. W. Gardner, R. Robertson, B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.

Motherill Remedy Co., 226 Cleveland Building, Detroit, Michigan.



Detachment Drilling on 6-Inch B. L. Gun Mounted on Disappearing Carrige at Drill Hall, Victoria—Gun in Firing Position.



The Officers and Rifle Team of the High School Cadet Corps, Which Defeated a Team from the University School in a Recent Match at the Clover Point Rifle Range.

From Left to Right—Standing: Sergt. Dowler, L. C. McCallum, Master-Gunner McLeamy (Instructor), L. C. Hanna, Frank McNaughton. Sitting—Cadet Gray, Lieut. A. Boggs, Capt. L. L. Hartman, Lieut. R. Wellwood, Cadet II. Boggs. Front—Sergt. Shapland, Cadet McDougall, Sergt. Lawson, Cadet Swain.

T. R. (to the Navy)—"It's the shots that hit that count."

a reading room which, as a rule, is not too generously supplied with reading matter. But then the men of the village are apt to congregate at an evening, and as I have often seen for myself, the periodicals which are available are read as a man on a desert island might read a railroad schedule, from cover to cover, including the imprint. It might well be found impossible to get the majority of these folks to subscribe to the finest paper ever produced. Yet one wanted to reach them. Accordingly we set to work to write to every country clergyman whose parish included a village club, pointed out to them at length the advantages to be derived by their people from having regular access to the news of the whole Empire and of the opportunities offering in Canada, and finally offered to supply them with the Empire paper on purely nominal terms. If they cared to arrange to have it placed each week in the village club,

A few months ago an official of a great Canadian corporation in London came to me and told me I had better look out: "You have rivals," and I can tell you that since then two great daily papers in Scotland, and two in England have definitely entered upon the work of giving representation in their columns to Canadian interests. I have been consulted in the matter, and I have welcomed this movement in the warm-

Canada bring us inquiries, not only from every part of the British Isles, but from remote places in India, from civil servants who are approaching retirement—you know many of them retire at forty-five, with handsome pensions—New Zealand, Tasmania, Africa, South Sea Islands, the West Indies, and even from out-of-the-way places in Europe—one from Tunis in North Africa, a couple of days before I left England, and another recent one I remember from the Sudan.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Premios, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lanterns.

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice.

Anything pertaining to photography we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

715 Pandora Street.



Absolutely Fire-Proof European Plan The Highest Grade Every Modern Convenience

Centrally located and commanding a view of the Olympics, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound. J. S. McTERNAN, Manager.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Advertise In THE COLONIST

(Continued on Page Sixteen).

THE RR. PP. CHARTREUX FATHERS
Expelled from the great Carthusian Monastery and dispossessed, in France of their old trade marks sold at auction.
HAVE KEPT THEIR SECRET

LIQUEUR DES PERES CHARTREUX TARRAGONE

This manufacture at Tarragona (Spain) Justist and get the new bottle by asking in LIQUEUR des "PERES CHARTREUX" (of Tarragona) or briefly "A TARRAGONE." D. MASSON & CO., Agents, Montreal

Late Governor Lilley
Hartford, Conn., April 24.—Martial honors were paid to the remains of the State Governor Lilley today with a State funeral in the capital and a military funeral in the city of Waterbury, where the burial took place.

Russians March on Tabriz
Teheran, April 24.—The Russian forces now on their way to Tabriz

by President Taft in the White House.

International Law Society
Washington, April 24.—Senator Elihu Root was re-elected president of the International Society of International Law today. The other officers of the society were re-elected also. This afternoon the members were received

by President Taft in the White House.

TEN CHINA DINNER SETS MONTHLY FOR USERS OF Royal Standard Flour

Every 49-pound sack of Royal Standard Flour leaving our mills

contains a numbered coupon entitling the person who holds it to a

chance to be one of the lucky persons who win one of the handsome

china dinner sets given away each month. The duplicate of these

coupons are placed in a receptacle and ten are drawn each month.

There is no better flour in existence for bread making than Royal

Standard Flour. It is rich in color, pure, strong, delicious and nutritious.

In using Royal Standard Flour you get the best flour value

money will buy. In gathering coupons you run one chance in ten

each month to secure a handsome prize.

The lucky numbers will be inserted in this space the first issue

of each month. Watch for them.

Vancouver Milling & Grain Co. Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1861.

Capital, paid up..... \$3,900,000

Reserve \$4,600,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - - Manager Victoria Branch

WE ARE NOW LOCATED

—AT—

955 KANE STREET

(Next Victoria Truck and Dray Stables)

All orders will receive prompt attention

PHONE 552

The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Company

BY SPECIAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

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HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources

agree to a reduction to nine hours, increasing the rate per hour to make it equal for a day's work to what has prevailed under the old scale.

The executive officers of the California State Federation of Labor have prepared a number of bills to be presented to the State Legislature at the opening of its session. The acts which will be submitted are a direct primary law, a child labor law, a bill to regulate weights and measures, an act to establish the initiative and referendum, a bill for the recall of faithless and derelict public officials, an employers' liability law and several other measures in the interest of wage earners.

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers 1st and 3rd Th
Bookbinders Quarterly
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cabinet Workers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters Alternate Wednesdays
Cigarmakers 1st Friday
Electrical Workers 2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 4th Thursday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods First Monday at p.m.
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders 2nd Wednesday
Musicians 3rd Sunday
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council 1st Sunday
Printers' Pressmen 2nd and Monday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees
1st Tuesday 2 p.m. 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stereotypers Monthly
Tailors 1st May
Typographical Last Sunday
T & L Council 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Walkers 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor on the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions, to The Colonist.

The union label stands at the head of the agencies to promote the welfare of the labor movement.

Various labor organizations are taking steps to adjust their working schedules for the year.

During a recent year the German labor exchanges found situations for 1,250,000 persons.

Hereafter colored men only will be appointed chief musicians of colored regiments in the United States army.

Brandon, Man., Trades and Labor Council has voted to organize a joint stock company for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a labor temple.

The moving picture operators are anxious to secure a charter, even though under the jurisdiction of the theatrical stage employees.

Organizations of employees on eleven American railroads are at present affiliated with the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America organized six unions and dissolved five during 1908.

Tom Mann and five other unionists have been committed to jail in connection with the alleged rioting at Broken Hill Mines (Australia). They came up for trial on April 5.

The Chilean government has appropriated 6,000,000 pesos, or \$2,190,000 gold, to be used in building homes for the poor working class. A large portion of it is to be expended in the city of Valparaiso.

The Illinois assembly passed a bill on March 30 which prevents prosecutions for conspiracy unless an overt act has been committed. The vote was over two to one for the measure, and the labor bodies urged its passage.

Average hourly wages in the United States in the year 1907 were higher than than in any other year of the period from 1890 to 1907, and more than 20 per cent. higher than the average in any year from 1890 to 1900.

The Boersen Courier (German) says that the cost of food has almost doubled although wages have not increased in proportion and that there is a great surplus of labor in the country.

Congratulations are due to the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives of Great Britain, whose half-yearly financial statement and monthly report have just been issued. With £65,804 in hand in the Trade Department, and £14,508 in the Sick Department, and £36,527 in the branches, the funds of the union reach the handsome total of £116,840. The membership now stands at 30,508.

Washington (D. C.) Typographical Union is now represented in the Chamber of Commerce, and is consulted in the civic movements that concern all. Quite number of cities have union affiliations in their commercial bodies. All of which goes to show that the trade union is recognized as a fixture and a necessity, as well as part and parcel of the community life.

The county commissioners of Spokane County, Washington, have passed a resolution "that all county printing must bear the union label. No non-union bid will be considered, nor will work be given to a non-union shop." Acting in accordance with the resolution, the county commissioners on February 20th, rejected all bids for county printing submitted by non-union firms.

Negotiations for a new working agreement between the Canadian Pacific railway and its mechanical employees are in progress at Winnipeg between the representatives of the company and the men. The men's delegates represent machinists, boilermakers and helpers, blacksmiths and helpers, carmen, fitters, coachbuilders and storemen. Among the matters complained of is the pension question, the men wanting the old workers reinstated to the positions they filled before the strike last summer.

Negotiations are now being carried on with a view to preparing a new working agreement to succeed the present agreement between the Winnipeg Street Railway Company and the Street Railwaymen's Union, which will expire during the latter part of April. In the draft schedule presented there are a number of changes sought of minor importance, but the one outstanding feature is the nine-hour day. The men are now working on a ten-hour schedule, and the company is being asked to

The national offices of the American Association for Labor Legislation organized a New York branch of the association recently in Assembly hall, No. 105 East Twenty-second street, New York city. Speeches were made by Professor Henry W. Farmham of Yale University, president of the American Association; Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University; George W. Alger, John Williams, New York State Labor Commission; John Martin and Crystal Eastman.

Fifty-three of the fifty-five doctors in Bellinzona, Switzerland, and its suburbs have gone on strike. They are paid by the municipal authorities, the salaries running from \$600 to \$1000 a year, and by contract, must give their services free to poor and rich alike. They demand a fixed salary of \$500 a year, and the right of charging fees varying from 50 cents to \$1.50 to patients who are in a position to pay, and special charges for night visits. They agree to attend the poor without payment.

Indianapolis has the headquarters for international organizations: Barbers, bricklayers, carpenters, locomotive engineers, miners, painters and decorators, sheet metal workers, sawsmen, teamsters and typographical unions. Of these organizations three—the reed and rattan workers, locomotive firemen and bricklayers' unions—are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The grand council of the Provincial Workmen's Association has held a special meeting in Sydne, B.C. The most important matters before the association was the appointment of organizers, and the drawing up of resolutions re United Workers, and also the passing of a resolution drawing the attention of the Federal government to the question of the further protection of the coal trade in Canada.

The promotion of a happy relation between employer and employee and the ultimate elimination of everything that has a tendency to destroy those happy relations is an aim of all of us that the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America is striving to attain. The union proposes to direct its energies, legitimately, courteously with well-intended purposes, along the lines of a more harmonious communiting of the combined interests of the employers and the employees. The interests of each are identical in nature and their proper observance can only result to the benefit of the craft at large.

News from Montreal tell of a prospective pension scheme to be applied at first to the Atlantic line of the C. P. R. and probably later to the Pacific and B. C. services. For some years a pension scheme has been provided for the shore and seagoing officials of the C. P. R. The company has now gone a step further and is offering to save one and a half men a regular pension which is unique in its kind. They have arranged to pay to these employees a pension of \$4.28.2d. per month in cases where they join the company's service under the age of 40 and remain in that service until they are 65. It should be added that no deduction of any kind will be made from the pay of the men as contributions toward this fund.

Prince Michael Hilfkoft, member of the council of the Empire and former minister of communication, died suddenly in St. Petersburg, Russia. Hilfkoft, who belonged to an old but comparatively poor family, emigrated to the United States when a young man, renouncing the title to which he was subsequently restored. In the United States he worked at a bolt machine at a wage of \$8.50 per week. He was employed later in many minor capacities on American railroads, beginning as an assistant stoker.

President Samuel Gompers replied to the criticism of two college professors at a meeting a few days ago in New York city. He said: "I am not a lawyer and the quibblings of the lawyers as to the legality or illegality of certain acts by the labor organizations is not for me to deal with. But as to what is fundamentally right I think I am qualified to speak. If the laws do not properly guard the fundamental rights of the laborer, then they should be changed. I know that labor has the right to organize to protect what it possesses, which is the power to work or to give or refuse its product."

The conventions of International unions for next month are as follows: May 1—New York, N.Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers. May 4—Detroit, Mich., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 9—Minneapolis, Minn., American Federation of Musicians.

May 10—Atlanta, Ga., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 10—Minneapolis, Minn., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

May 17—Peoria, Ill., Switchmen's Union of North America.

May 22—New Brunswick, N.J., National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 30—New York, N.Y., Steel Plate Transferrers' Association.

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Acting in accordance with the resolution, the county commissioners on February 20th, rejected all bids for county printing submitted by non-union firms.

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PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT ISLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons named being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the third day of May, 1909, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon at Ganges Harbour, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining the said objections.

Unless the person objected to, or some other Provincial voter on his behalf, appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1909.

FRANK G. NORRIS, Registrar of Voters.

Christian Name and Surname of Voter.	Residence.	Profession, Trade or Calling.	Nature of Objection.
ALLEN, ROBERT WHITE	Mallamott Farm, North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
ALLBERRY, HENRY PERCY	Sidney Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
ARTHUR, CLARENCE	Sidney	Marine Engineer	Ceased to reside in the District.
ASHBY, JOHN B.	North Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
BENNETT, FREDERICK	Mayne Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
BOWYER, FREDERICK	Thetis Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
BOWN, CHARLES QUINTON	North Saanich	Hotel Keeper	Ceased to reside in the District.
BRIEN, DANIEL	Sidney	Deckhand	Ceased to reside in the District.
CARTER, RALPH R.	South Salt Spring Island	Baker	Ceased to reside in the District.
CARPENTER, JOHN	Sidney	Carpenter	Ceased to reside in the District.
CHAMBERLAIN, CHAS. HENRY	Sidney	Cook	Ceased to reside in the District.
CLARK, SAMUEL	Pender Island	Fisherman	Ceased to reside in the District.
CONNORTON, THOMAS	North Saanich	Carpenter	Ceased to reside in the District.
COOKE, FRED.	Sidney	Bartender	Ceased to reside in the District.
CONERY, SOCRATES TOBIAS	South Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
COTTELL, CHARLES	Sidney	Deckhand	Ceased to reside in the District.
CUNDELL, CHRISTOPHER WM.	South Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
DAWSON, HENRY	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
DUNCKLE, GUS THEOPHILUS	Kuper Island	Clergyman	Dead.
ELDER, ERNEST JAMES	Sidney	Fireman	Ceased to reside in the District.
ELLIOTT, GEORGE	Portland Island	Fisherman	Ceased to reside in the District.
EVANS, WILLIAM EDWARD	Sidney	Walter	Ceased to reside in the District.
FORRESTER, DAVID G.	North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
FURZE, JOHN	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
FRANKLIN, FLORIAN HERSCHEL	Ganges, Salt Spring Island	Stenographer	Ceased to reside in the District.
GARDNER, GEORGE	Ganges Harbor	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
GARDNER, ALFRED	South Salt Spring Island	Light House Keeper	Ceased to reside in the District.
GEORGESON, JOHN	Gallano Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
GRUBBE, ROBERT	Gallano Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
GRAHAM, JOHN	Ganges Harbor	Seaman	Ceased to reside in the District.
HARRISON, ERNEST LEOPOLD	Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
GAUNT, CYRIL	North Saanich	Painter	Ceased to reside in the District.
HARRIS, JAMES	Fulford Harbour	Logger	Ceased to reside in the District.
HAMILTON, ANDREW VICTOR	Pier Island	Steamboatman	Ceased to reside in the District.
HARDIE, ALEXANDER	Salt Spring Island, Central Settlement	Edgerman	Ceased to reside in the District.
HARRISON, WILLIAM EDWARD	Fulford Harbour	Carpenter	Ceased to reside in the District.
HERRON, THOMAS E.	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
HOWARD, HENRY NEWTON	South Salt Spring Island	Purser	Ceased to reside in the District.
HOWARD, GEORGE H.	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
IRWIN, JOSEPH T.	Salt Spring Island	Painter	Ceased to reside in the District.
IRWIN, EARL BRUCE	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
JONES, WILLIAM WENT EATON	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
JOHNSON, HENRY	North Saanich	Steamboatman	Ceased to reside in the District.
KARLBERG, AUGUST	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
KELLY, HENRY	Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
KELLY, HENRY BENNETT	Salt Spring Island	Rancher	Ceased to reside in the District.
KNOWLES, ROBERT EARLE	Meallands Farm, North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
KNIGHT, WILLIAM FRANCIS	Sidney	Butter-maker	Ceased to reside in the District.
LANNAN, WILLIAM	North Saanich	Seaman	Ceased to reside in the District.
LUDGATE, THOMAS RICHARD	Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MARLEY, HARRY	South Pender Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MARRIOTT, WALTER	Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island	Miner	Ceased to reside in the District.
MASON, JOE	Pender Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MCDONALD, DUNCAN	North Saanich	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MCLEAN, THOMAS WILLIAM	Sidney	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MCLEAN, ROBERT JOHN	Pender Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MILLER, JOHN	Sidney	Rancher	Ceased to reside in the District.
MOORE, J. C.	Fulford Harbour	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MORRIS, TOM RAYMOND	Pender Island	Farmer	Ceased to reside in the District.
MCKINLEY, GEORGE	North Saanich	Rancher	Ceased to reside in the District.
O'NEILL, JOSEPH	Sidney	Blacksmith	Ceased to reside in the District.
OTTO, JOHN	North Saanich	Carpenter	Name put on Voter's List by mistake and that he is not entitled to vote.
PADDON, GEORGE LOCKE	Mayne Island	Storekeeper	Ceased to reside in the District.

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE BUSINESS BRINGERS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES

One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Business or professional cards—of four lines or under \$1.00 per week; \$1.50 for two weeks. Special rates for monthly and yearly contracts.

No advertisement charged to account for less than \$1.00. Phone No. 11.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ROCK BLASTING

NOTICE—Rock blasting contractor and rock for sale for building or concrete. J. R. Williams, 405 Michigan street. Phone A-1343.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129.

BARELL MANUFACTURING

SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 550 Johnson street. Phone B-306.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOTTLES

ALL KINDS of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING

HAVE your shoes repaired at 11th's, 3 Oriental Alley, opposite Pantages Theatre.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

FACTORY BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO., Ltd., office Room 28, Five Sisters Block. Personal supervision given to all work.

BRASS CASTINGS

BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions for machine parts and launch builders. E. Coleman, shop 640 Pembroke St. Phone 324.

CONCRETE

CONCRETE WORK of all description and excavating done; estimates given. H. Andrusch and H. Englehardt, Bridge St., 2718. Phone 1978.

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS

GENTS' clothes cleaned, dyed, repaired and pressed; umbrellas and parasols made, repaired and re-covered. Guy W. Walker, 708 Johnson St., just east of Douglas. Phone A-1267.

CARPENTER AND GENERAL JOBBERS

ALFRED JONES will promptly do all your repairs, lattice and other fence work; door, houses, ladders, steps, hot beds in stock and made to order. Corner Fort and Blanchard. Phone B-799.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

LLOYD & CO. practical chimney sweepers and smoke-cleaners. 715 Pandora St. gutters fire-brecked, flues altered, vacant houses cleaned, ready for occupation. Phone 1577.

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH MCANEY—Once; 62 Wharf street. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

DYE WORKS

E. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—318 Fort street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624.

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind postoffice.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 30 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advertisement; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129.

LOGES AND SOCIETIES

A.O.F. Court Northern Light, No. 5936. Meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fuller, Secy.

K. of P., No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday K. of P. hall, cor. Douglass and Pandor streets. H. Weber, K. of P. and S. Box 54.

SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. President, H. O. Savage, Box 237, Victoria Postoffice. Secretary, H. T. Cravlin, 1931 Oak Bay Ave.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B. S. Alexandra Lodge 116 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. hall, A. E. Kent, 508 Fort Street. President: J. Critchley, Secretary, Sidney, B. C. m6

NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

PAPERHANGING

JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert, 916 Pandora avenue. Painting, kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A-1559.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

GEAVER

E. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Pct of Johnson street. Tel. 1388. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit, on Royal Bay, Esquimalt.

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

SHORTHAND

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1100 Broad St., Victoria. Shows typing, shorthand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

SCAVENGING

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 662. Ashes and rubbish removed.

SEWING

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence: 738 Humboldt street, Phone B-1700.

WING ON

WING ON, 1709 Government St. Phone 23.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued)

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—19,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 635 Yates. P. O. Box 179, City.

TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

BOATS AND ENGINES

VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE CO., LTD.—Boats and launches built; estimates, repairs, designs. Shop: 424 David Street. W. D. Buck, manager. Phone 205.

UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 413. 305, 414. Our experienced staff will attend you at any time or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres. F. Casleton, Manager.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

WINTERBURGH, W. G., telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

DENTISTS

T. L. BOYDEN, M. I. E. E.—Mechanical and Electrical Engineer. Expert in electrical distribution and power equipment. Electro-Motor applications, inspections, tests, technical reports. 718 Fort St., Victoria. Phone 1737.

DETECTIVES

LR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B.C. Telephone —Office, 557; Residence 122.

DETACHMENT

B. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, Vancouver. Civil, criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. Baron, Superintendent, Head Office, rooms 207 and 208, Crown building, Vancouver. C. C. Phone 422. Bloodhound trailers kept.

MASSEUR

MRS. EARSMAN, electric light baths; medical massage. 1003 Fort St. Phone B-1966.

MEDICAL MASSAGE

FENCING AND BLASTING A Specialty. Apply Morris & Sinclair, Cadboro Victoria, B.C.

MINING ENGINEER

J. L. PARKER, Mining Engineer, room 11, Macgregor Block, 634 View St., Victoria, B.C. Telephones: 2200, Business, A-1257. Residence, 1912.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

HOWLAND BRITTAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield building, opposite P.O., Vancouver.

TURKISH BATHS

TURKISH BATHS—Most modern on the coast; 921 Fort St. Phone 1856.

Open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Saturdays open to 12 p. m. Ladies' days are Monday, 10 to 6 p. m. and Friday, from 10 to 2, with lady attendants.

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH, 90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St., newly fitted up from bottom to top, good accommodation, spacious galleries, all the latest sports and athletics up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos. L. McNameus, proprietor.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Insole, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—Take large auto bus and take out to main hotel free.

Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. F. Baynes proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL

A. E. BLACKBURN, proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely new and completely furnished is now open to the public.

ANTIQUE JEWELRY

BANJO, MANDOLIN AND GUITAR taught by W. G. Floryright, 1116 Yates St. Tel. A-2015.

FIRE SALE

Mrs. L. S. Ringland will sell out at great reductions all damaged goods, also a consignment of rare torchon and other pieces. Sale Monday, April 6th. Don't miss it. Room 22, Brunswick Hotel.

HOTEL METROPOLIS

The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves, and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL

A. E. BLACKBURN, proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely new and completely furnished is now open to the public.

ANTIQUE JEWELRY

Diamonds, Engravings and Pictures bought and sold. Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

BAGGAGE

Promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co., Phone 129. Office open night and day.

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

WANTED—A well grown Jersey or Jersey-Holstein bull about 15 months old. Geo. Heatherill, "Glen Len," Colwood, R. M. D. No. 1.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

Corporation and Cambie streets. Head-quarters for mining and commercial men.

Rates \$2 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

SICK NURSING

SICK NURSING—Mrs. Walker, matron.

Maternity and general nursing, 1017 Burdette avenue. Phone A-1400.

STUMP PULLING

PROMPT ATTENTION to all jobs; no job too big; no job too small. Let us give you an estimate for pulling that tree or stump. Stump pullings off for sale or hire. J. Duerre, 464 Burnside Road, Victoria. Phone A-1751.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To purchase, a good second hand upright piano. Apply Box 636, Colonist.

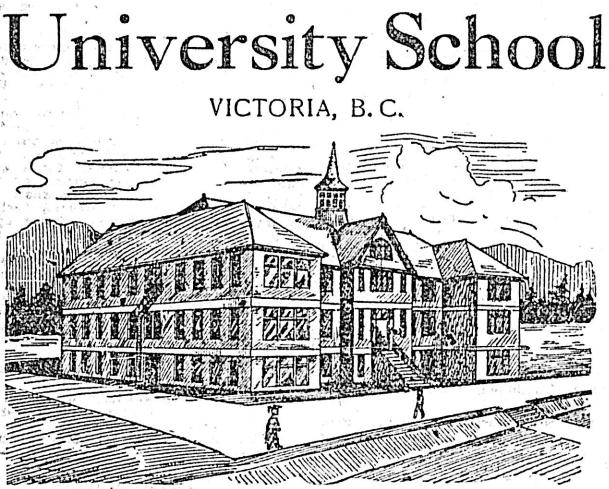
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MAJESTIC LEDGERS

Having been appointed exclusive agents for the Silber & Trussell Loose Leaf Majestic Ledger, we invite the business men to call and examine the quality and secure prices before placing orders elsewhere. We claim we have the best Loose Leaf Book that has ever been placed upon the market.

The Colonist

Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, Photo-Engravers, Copper Plate Printers



University School

VICTORIA, B.C.

Summer Term Begins April 14th

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Staff of University Men: Organized Cadet Corps.

Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:

Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS:

R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.) J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lond. Univ.)

For Prospectus Apply the Bursar

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Belcher Street
Victoria, B. C.
Patron and Visitor
The Lord Bishop of Columbia
Head Master

J. W. LAING, ESQ., M.A., OXFORD
Assisted by A. D. Muskett, Esq.
J. F. Meredith, Esq., H. J. Davis, Esq.

Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada. The Royal Navy, R.M.C., Kings, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.

Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline and Moral Training.

Summer term commences Tuesday, April 20th, at 9 a.m.

Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited, students are prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at winter term, January 4th.

Principal J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

COAL AND WOOD

This is the Old Reliable Wellington Coal, per 2,000 lbs. \$7.50.

J. E. PAINTER & SON

Phone 536 Office Residence A423

Corporation of the District of Oak Bay

PUBLIC MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the ratepayers will be held in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, at 8 p.m., on Monday, 26th April, 1909, when the proposed scheme for distribution of water in the municipality will be laid before them by the council.

J. S. FLOYD,
C. M. C.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday, 15th May, 1909, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessments as made by the assessor and for revising and correcting the assessment roll.

Notice of any complaint, stating the ground of complaint, must be given in writing to the assessor at least ten days before the date of the annual sitting of the court.

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The Court of Revision will sit in the Council Chamber, Oak Bay avenue, on Saturday,

Monday Is Opening Day in Housefurnishings

We are making Monday our opening day in the Carpet and Housefurnishing and Furniture Departments. Everything will be displayed as conveniently as possible so as to give every one an opportunity to see the many new lines in these departments. So many things are needed in the Spring to complete the improvements started in the home. You try something new—new carpets, new furniture or new curtains, perhaps—and then you find something else that you want. The benefit of buying your new housefurnishings at the Big Store is that your money goes further than you anticipated. We offer you nothing but the best, and we ask the very smallest price at which the article can be sold. We don't pretend to be giving you the articles at cost or less, or we could not stay in business if we did so. But we do sell at a small margin of profit and we buy at much lower prices than most firms.

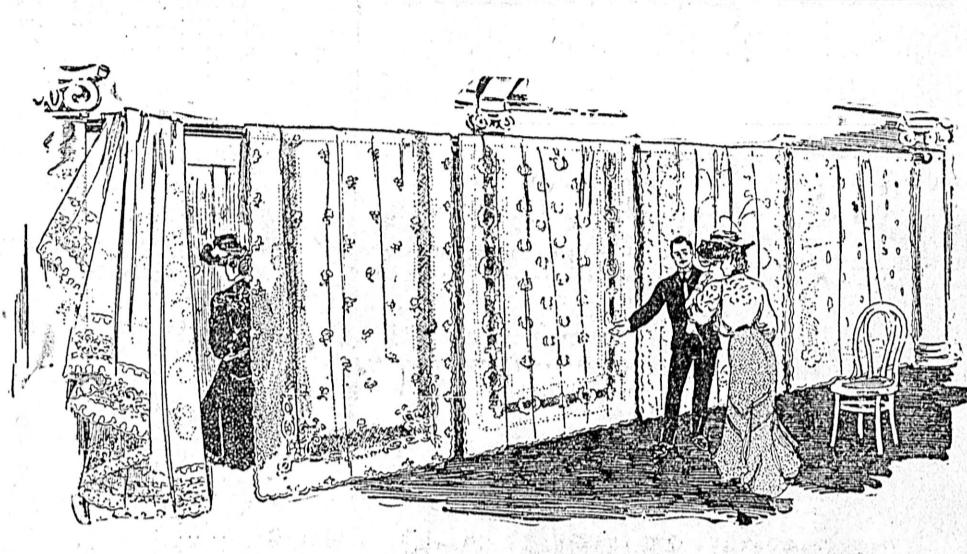
That's the reason why our prices are the lowest.



New Carpets and Carpet Squares

Our Carpet Department has many attractions to offer you these days, as our showing of new carpets and carpet squares is very complete. We have on display the biggest assortment of artistic floor coverings that we have ever shown, including Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels and Ingrains. The range of colorings and designs is very extensive, and many are shown for the first time.

We would be glad to show you the assortment at any time and help you in your selections, by suggestions or any other means possible. We call particular attention to the Carpet Squares offered at \$30.00. They being exceptionally good value, as we bought them at a special price.



Carpet Squares That Are Good Values

Brussels Carpet Squares

Sizes 11 feet 3 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$25.00 to ..\$31.50

Sizes 11 feet 3 inches x 13 feet 0 inches. From \$27.00 to ..\$35.00

Wilton Carpet Squares

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 9 feet 0 inches. From \$25.00 to ..\$35.00

Sizes 8 feet 3 inches x 10 feet 6 inches. From \$27.50 to ..\$35.00

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 10 feet 6 inches. From \$27.50 to ..\$35.00

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$31.50 to ..\$45.00

Sizes 11 feet 3 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$37.50 to ..\$55.00

Sizes 11 feet 3 inches x 13 feet 6 inches. From \$42.50 to ..\$65.00

Axminster Carpet Squares at \$30.00

As a leader for early shopping Monday we are making a special in the Carpet Department.

The first item is a line of new Axminster Squares, just opened up. They are exceptionally good values, and more, they are of that deep, soft pile Axminster which always warrants beautiful colorings. We won't try to describe these, but below are a few of the facts:

AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES, in a large range of beautiful colorings, in greens, fawns, blues, reds, etc., with floral, medallion, conventional and Oriental designs, also several designs in two-toned greens. Size 3 yards x 4 yards. Monday, each ..\$30.00

Axminster Carpet Squares

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 9 feet 0 inches. From \$21.50 to ..\$37.50

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 10 feet 6 inches. From \$25.00 to ..\$42.50

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$30.00 to ..\$48.00

Sizes 10 feet 6 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$37.50 to ..\$90.00

Sizes 10 feet 6 inches x 13 feet 6 inches. From \$45.00 to ..\$125.00

Brussels Carpet Squares

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 9 feet 0 inches. From \$13.75 to ..\$19.50

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 10 feet 6 inches. From \$17.50 to ..\$21.00

Sizes 9 feet 0 inches x 12 feet 0 inches. From \$20.00 to ..\$24.50

Axminster and Wilton Carpets Special at \$1.75

IN YARD CARPET, as a special leader, we offer a choice assortment of new designs in Axminster and Wilton Carpets, in the very latest shades and color combinations. These carpets are beautiful qualities and are wonderful value at, per yard.....\$1.75

A Sale of Wool Shawls on Monday

A big assortment of fancy Wool Shawls that were secured at bargain prices. These we offer for sale on Monday. They are divided into four different lots, and priced at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.50. You'll be able to secure some rare snaps if you come early on Monday.

AT 25¢—Fancy Wool Shawls, in a big variety of plain and fancy colorings.

AT 50¢—Fancy Wool Shawls, medium size, a big assortment of plain and fancy colorings. Some fine shawls at this price.

AT 75¢—Fancy Wool Shawls, good,

large size, and a big variety of designs and colorings.

AT \$1.50—Wool Shawls, in pure

white, different kinds and sizes, including some very large, heavy ones.

LINEN DOILIES, round, square and oblong, embroidered and hemstitched and drawn, assorted sizes. Regular values to 40c. Monday Sale Price

TEA CLOTHS, plain and embroidered, 30 x 30 and 36 x 36, some hemstitched and drawn. Dresser Covers, plain and embroidered, 18 x 45 and 18 x 54, very handsome designs. Embroidered Centres and Stand Covers, assorted sizes and patterns. These are worth 50c and 75c. Monday Special Sale

LINEN TEA CLOTHS, oval and square, embroidered centres, Irish Linen Pillow Slips, Linen Embroidered Pillow Slips, Linen Brush and Comb Bags, Linen Night Gown Bags, Linen Runners, etc., a rare assortment of values up to \$1.75. Monday Special Sale 50¢

Furniture That Is Built for Service and Durability

This can be said of all SPENCER FURNITURE. Each separate piece is constructed with a view to this end. Only the best materials are used throughout for their kinds, whether sideboards, buffets, dressing bureaux, parlor tables or chairs. Every separate piece is well made, well finished and made to be used.

SIDEBOARDS—In the Surface Oak, from \$26.75 down to

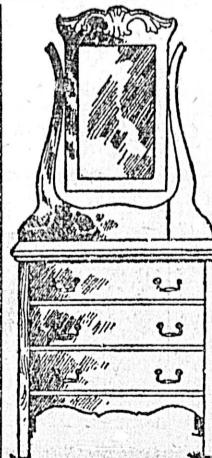
BUFFETS—In the solid Quartered Oak, from \$100.00 down to

COMBINATION BUFFETS—In the Quartered Oak, from \$49.00 down to

DINNER WAGGONS—In the Quartered Oak, from \$28.00 down to

DINING TABLES—From \$55.00 down to

DINING CHAIRS—Solid Quartered Oak, box panel seats leather padded. From \$55.00 suite to \$22.00



This Is a Leader at \$8.75

DRESSING BUREAU

—Handsomely finished, in the "Surface Oak" Style, golden color. Cabinet base has three long drawers. Top is 32 in. x 19 in. Size of British plate mirror is 22 in. x 14 in. Spencer's Price—

\$8.75

New Curtain Muslins of All Kinds

New White and Ecru Curtain Muslins

WHITE AND ECRU CURTAIN MUSLINS—These come in a large assortment of designs, in coin spots, figures, and floral effects. There is also a good assortment of white and ecru frilled muslins in plain and with a variety of designs. Ranging in price from, per yard, 50c down to

New Ecru Striped Scrims

NEW ECRU SCRIMS, in a variety of fancy stripe effects. Makes very dainty bedroom curtains. An exceptionally good wearing and washing material in widths 38 and 48 inches. Price, per yard, 50c, 35c and

New Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets

WE HAVE an exceptionally large stock of these goods, both in single and double widths there is a great variety of fancy designs and meshes with and without borders, 27 inches to 45 inches wide. Prices from, per yard, 50c down to

New Printed Fancy Muslins

FANCY MUSLIN, specially designed for bedroom drapery in white grounds with fancy floral designs, 48 inches wide. Prices, per yard, 75c and

Embroidered Cotton Voile

COTTON VOILE, fine even thread, with pretty embroidered rose bud in green and pink on white ground, 50 inches wide. Per yard

Fancy Curtain Muslins

FANCY CURTAIN MUSLINS, in a large variety of colored coin spots and figured effects on white ground. Per yard

Fancy Mercerized Curtain Material

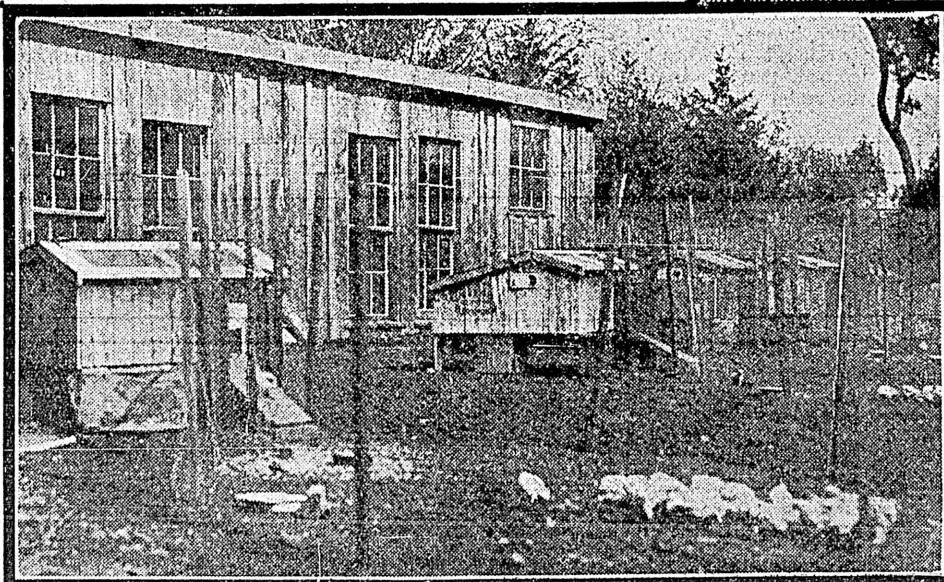
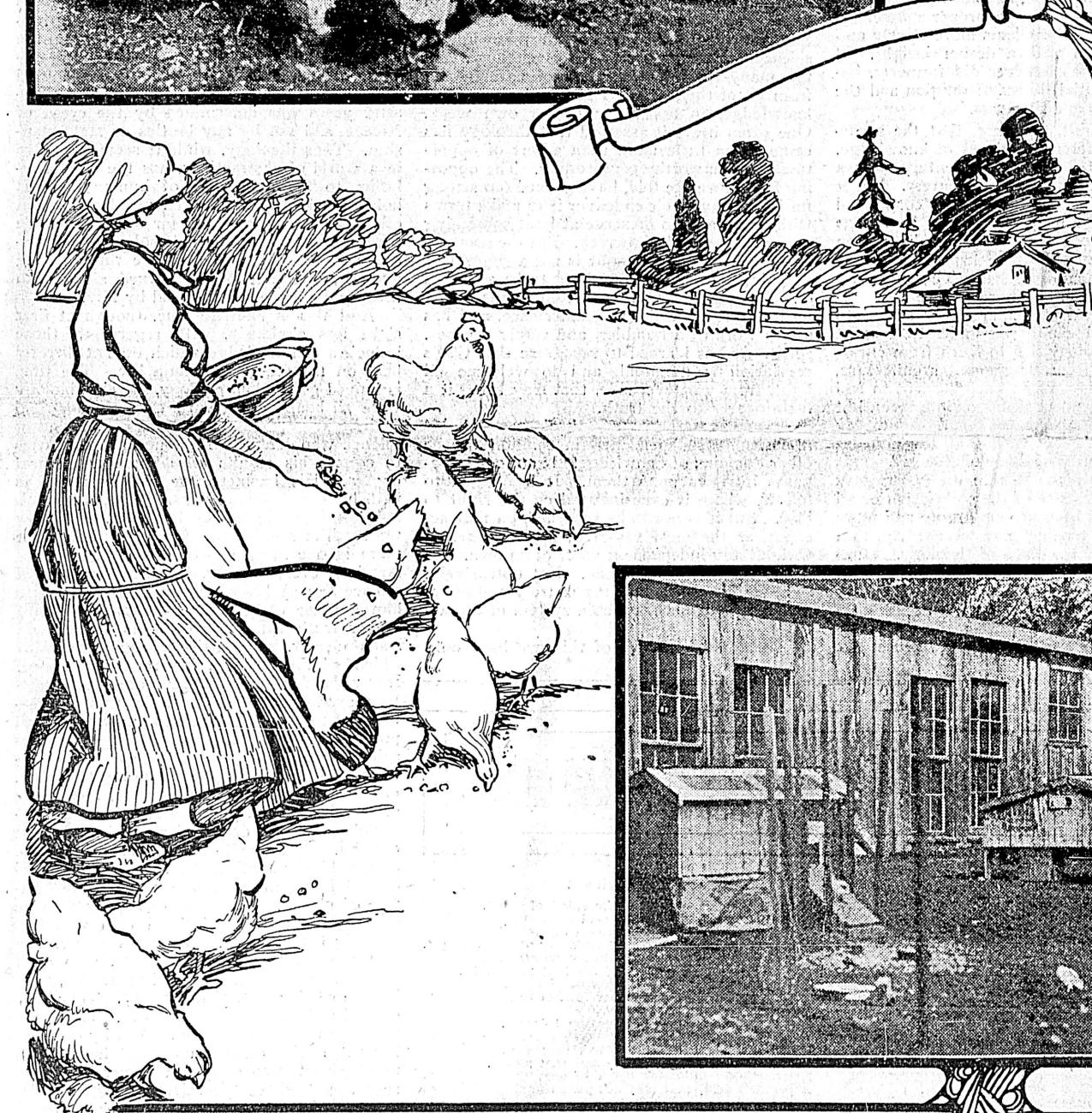
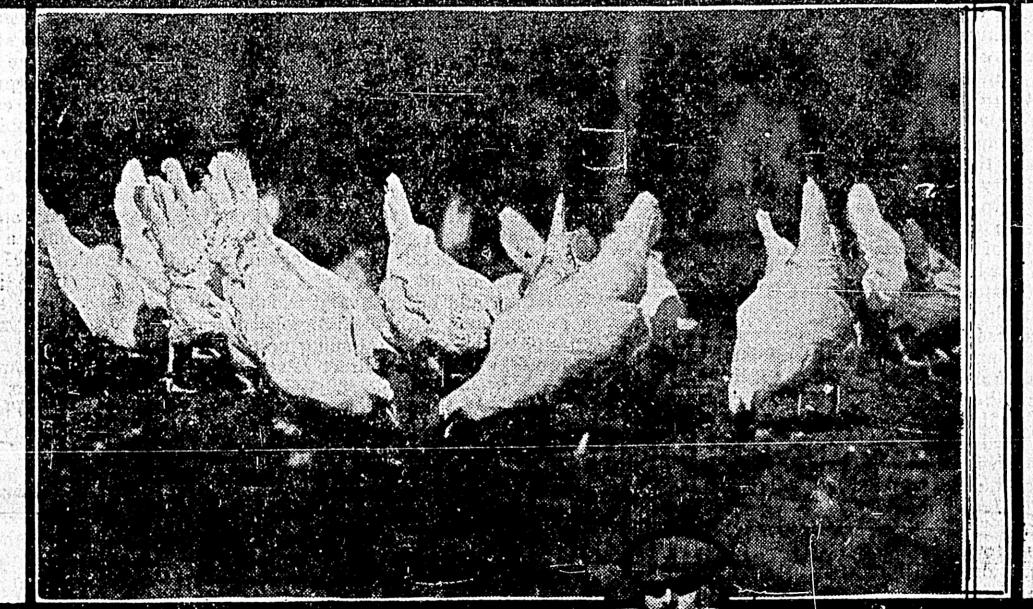
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SUNDAY
SUPPLEMENT
PAGES 1-8

THE COLONIST

Poultry Farming a Vancouver Island Industry

SNAP
SHOTS
AT
THE
RANCH OF
JOHN V.
COOPER



Theology in the Individual and National Life

The place of theology in the life of the individual and the nation, was the theme of the inaugural address delivered by Professor E. F. Scott upon his induction as Professor of Church History in the faculty of theology at Queen's University. It is of peculiar interest, in view of the controversies which of late have convulsed religious circles in Eastern Canada.

The paper follows:

My first duty is to thank the Senate and the Board of Trustees for the honor they have conferred on me in appointing me to the Chair of Church History in this University. I enter on my office with diffidence and misgiving, all the more so as I follow a predecessor who was distinguished for his many brilliant gifts. But the kindness which I have received already is proof to me that I may count on the forbearance of my colleagues and students. I shall endeavor, on my part, to discharge my new duties to the best of my power, and to deserve, in some small measure, the confidence that has been placed in me.

There are two considerations which afford me a special pleasure and encouragement as I look forward to my work at Kingston. The first is that this University has always been noted, in a peculiar degree, for the liberty of thought and outlook which it allows to its teachers. For theological study at the present time this liberty is essential. The theologian is confronted by a host of new problems, which it is quite impossible to solve by old methods or along traditional lines of thought. He can do nothing unless he is left unfettered. The purpose of the modern critical movement, as most candid minds are now willing to admit, is not to destroy the old beliefs but to rebuild them on a surer foundation. If this task is to be accomplished in any honest and permanent fashion, the movement must have liberty. A university which gives room to fair investigation, in religious as in other matters, will prove in the end to have served the best interests of our Christian faith.

What has further attracted me to the work at Kingston is the place that is here assigned to Theology as an organic part of the University course. Theological students are no doubt in training for the practical ministry of some given church; and it is only natural that the church should desire to have the moulding of them in its own hands. But admitting, as we must needs do, the splendid work of the church seminaries, we cannot but feel that theological scholarship has suffered by its frequent divorce from a larger academic life. A student in Divinity is apt to forget that his studies are related to others. He thinks of them as the preparation for a certain calling, and is tempted to pursue them in a narrow, professional spirit. Too often he enters on his life-work imbued with the notion that theology is a mystery apart, which has nothing in common with any other department of human thought. He takes up an attitude of suspicion and resentment towards the general intellectual movement of the age, and utterly fails to understand it. I believe that we should have a broader-minded ministry—more in sympathy with the time and therefore better fitted to influence it—if our theological schools were not so often like enclosed gardens. It is something to know that in this University the fence is broken down, and that theology is simply one portion of a wider domain. The contact with other workers, the very sight of the surrounding buildings devoted to so many different branches of learning, cannot fail to be educational to professors and students alike.

Perhaps I cannot do better on the present occasion than follow a line of thought suggested by this special feature of the theological school at Kingston. We meet here within the walls of a University, in which all the manifold aspects of modern learning are ably represented. How does theology stand related to those other studies? What place does it occupy at the present day in the general organism of knowledge?

It must be admitted that theology, which was once the queen, is now very often regarded as the Cinderella of the sciences. Indeed, its claim to rank as a science at all is seriously called in question. There is a well-known dictum of Huxley's that the place of theology is not with chemistry, astronomy and the other real sciences, but with mediaeval alchemy and astrology. These also were worked up into elaborate systems. They were expounded in learned books by men of keen and powerful intellect. But in their very nature they were false sciences, based on fictitious principles and dealing with imaginary values. For any part they played in the advance of knowledge they may be totally disregarded. There are not a few in our time who accept more or less frankly this estimate of theology. They allow that much profound learning has been expended on it. They would not altogether grudge it a place in our universities, as a picturesque survival of bygone modes of thought. But they deny that it has anything real and solid to contribute to the intellectual life of the world. It is an artificial exercise, a playing with words and fanciful abstractions, rather than a science.

This much, however, is certain, that whether theology is a real science or not, all the other sciences have grown out of it. Trace them back far enough and we find that they were nothing originally but so many aspects of theological speculation. In Egypt, Babylon, Israel, early Greece, men reflected on their religion, and set themselves in the light of it to explain the world around them. The priests and prophets were also the astronomers, law-givers, physicians, historians, thinkers. The-

ology branched out into all the arts and sciences, and these again came back to a unity in theology. It is surely a fact worth pondering that theology, however we may regard it now, was the mother-science, which gave birth to all the others. The various efforts towards a wider, more accurate knowledge had their springs in the religious impulse. They were efforts to understand the ways of God, to see the world more plainly in its relation to God. Of Plato, began with wonder; and this wonder was nothing, in the last resort, but the religious instinct, the sense of a divine mystery at the heart of all things.

Theology, then, was the original science; Philosophy, according to the profound saying and the history of ancient thought is largely a record of how it was broken up into the specific departments of knowledge. This work of separation was principally achieved by the great thinkers of Greece. We speak of them as the founders of the various sciences, but it would be more correct to say that they disengaged the sciences from theological speculation, and made them distinct and independent. Philosophy, medicine, geometry, were brought within their proper limits. They could be studied henceforth according to their own methods and principles, apart from the religious beliefs in which they were formerly involved. At the same time the ancient world never entirely lost the feeling that there was an ultimate theological science which included all others. This feeling reveals itself not only in a great imaginative thinker like Plato, but in Aristotle, in the Stoics, in investigators such as Galen and Strabo, who were solely concerned with the facts of the natural world.

When we pass from the ancient culture to the new world that rose into being under Christianity, we find the conception of an all-including theology again predominant. The religion set forth in the creeds was accepted by all men as the final revelation of truth; and the one task that remained for human intellect was to trace out the bearings of that ultimate truth on all other facts of knowledge. No result could be held valid which conflicted in any manner with the religious postulates. No study was worth pursuing unless it could be brought into some direct relation with the supreme study of theology. We all know how this conception of knowledge held its own throughout the Middle Ages, and persisted, in various forms, long after the revival of learning. There are still features about older universities which remind us that at the beginning they were little more than theological schools. Their name implies that the scope of their teaching was universal; but it was meant also to suggest that all knowledge was bound together in a unity. Theology was queen of the sciences in the sense that all the others clustered around her and obeyed her will.

This conception of a central science, imposing its own laws and aims on every other, has now disappeared. We have learned that progress is possible only when the realm of

knowledge is mapped out in its several provinces, within which each science is self-governing. That this method is the true one has been fully demonstrated by its results. If we now know something about the movements of the heavenly bodies, the structure of the earth, the processes of development in plants and animals, the primitive history of the human race, it is because the old bondage of science to theology has been broken. Each investigator is free in his special field, and is not pledged to conform his conclusions to some statement in the Bible or the creeds. Theology, too, has derived nothing but benefit from the new conception of knowledge. Like the other sciences, it has been compelled to restrict itself to its own sphere, and to discover the principles and methods that belong peculiarly to itself. The result has been a truer and larger and more helpful theology. In our contemplation of the great problems of man's relation to God, we have no longer to perplex ourselves with the old side-issues, about the method of creation and the age of the rocks and the origins of ancient peoples. In early times, when theology included all science, these questions and others like them became entangled with it; but we are learning now that they are extraneous. The solution of them must be left to other sciences, while theology concerns itself with its own special task. One cannot but acknowledge that this restriction, if such it be, has been a pure gain. Theology, narrowed into its proper sphere, has learned to state its problems more clearly and to examine them with a deeper insight. It can distinguish, as it never did formerly, between the essential things of religion and the mere wrappings and survivals.

We may admit, therefore, that the separation of the different provinces of knowledge, as it was effected in the last century, was a necessary step in intellectual progress. But it was only a step, and cannot be considered final. We are already beginning to realize that there is something false in the notion that every science must be kept in a watertight compartment by itself. The more we strive to specialize, the more we are discovering that our own particular study runs into some other and cannot be understood apart from it. Physiology has to learn from chemistry—history from language, architecture, economics. It is well for each student to feel that he is independent in his own domain, but he cannot do this beyond a certain limit. He is reminded at every turn that the ancient theory of the unity of knowledge corresponds with something real.

Within the last twenty years or so, this sense of the correlation of all the sciences has been growing more and more acute; and it is tending may we not say, to a new estimate of the place of theology. Huxley dismissed it to the lumber-room of futile studies, yet he drifted himself into theology when he tried to follow out his own researches to their last issues. Haeckel is the champion of the absolute rights of physical science, but

in the very attempt to state his creed he becomes a theologian without knowing it. Do what we will we cannot escape from theology. The more strictly we examine into any separate group of facts, the more we feel the need of relating them with larger facts, with the ultimate meaning of the world.

What place, then, is to be assigned to theology in the modern system of knowledge? It can never re-assert its old claim to sovereignty, at least in the old sense. The various sciences have discovered their own specific laws, and will be guided solely by these, in spite of all theological requirements. The time is gone, and we need not regret it, when a question in geology could be settled from the Book of Genesis, or a historical fact discounted because it would not fit in with church tradition. In the future, it is evident, scientific men will reach their conclusions without consulting theology; and what is more, theology will have to accept those conclusions. Instead of dictating to the other departments of knowledge, it will have to content itself with learning from them. They have all some light to throw on the distinctive problems of religion, and the task of theology will largely be to collect that light and advance to new discovery by means of it. It is by adopting this humbler attitude that theological studies have made such wonderful progress during the last generation. There has been a complete departure from the old assumption that theology is the infallible science, whose sole business is to teach. The mistress has gone back to school. She has sat at the feet of all the younger sciences—history, language, psychology, and the many-sided investigation of nature—and from all of them she has acquired some fresh knowledge, to assist her in her own work. One often hears it asserted that theology has come to be little more than a sort of opportunism or unworthy compromise. The opposing forces, we are told, have proved too strong for it; and its whole endeavor is to make terms with them, and so preserve at least something out of the general shipwreck. But the compromise with modern thought is not a counsel of despair; neither is it anything to be ashamed of. It only means that theology has given up its arrogant claim to omniscience, and has set to work in a humbler, and surely a wiser, spirit. It has learned to recognize that God's revelation is manifold, and to welcome all light, from whatever side, that may bring it a little nearer to the truth.

In one aspect, therefore, theology now holds a position of dependence in relation to the other domains of knowledge. It no longer imposes its laws upon them. It is obliged to follow, where it once insisted on the right to lead. But it is not to be regarded, on that account, as the mere vassal of modern science, without any independent voice of its own. Its place is still a central one. Not obtrusively, as in former times, but just as truly and effectively, it controls the whole system of knowledge.

To admit the truth of this, we have only

to consider the nature of those facts which fall within its province. Whatever account we give of them, they are undeniably the supreme and essential facts. Theology may have its sham mysteries, not so very different from those of alchemy and astrology; but the science that occupies itself with God, and the human soul, and the moral law, and the ultimate purpose and meaning of life, cannot be disregarded. It is organic to any scheme of knowledge. All other studies are bound up with it, and apart from it are aimless and unintelligible.

It would not be difficult to prove this vital bearing of theology on those studies which are more directly concerned with man, in his social, intellectual and moral life. The religious motive has always, in one form or another, been the mainspring of man's higher activities; and in order to understand them we must have some means of gauging those inner forces which have quickened and moulded them. To take an illustration from my own special department of Church History. You remember how Gibbon, as he describes the gradual transformation of the Roman world, gives a chapter now and then to some account of theological controversy. He perceived, with his keen historical insight, that those Arian and Pelagian disputes exercised a real influence on the progress of events; but he handles them externally, with something of an amused contempt. It would not be too much to say, however, that for our deeper knowledge of that momentous period, when the old world was changing into the new, we have been chiefly indebted to the labors of theologians on those dead controversies. The beliefs of men were the real formative influences. The history of a thousand years was determined by the creed of Nicaea, and not by any battles or statesmanship. Thus theology, while it seems to move in a world of abstractions, has the closest relation to the actualities of human life. It holds the key to a hundred problems, which other sciences, apparently far more certain in their methods, can only half solve. They discover in the end that they are thrown back upon it, and that it has worked along with them while it seemed to stand by idly.

And this is likewise true, though at first sight less obviously, with regard to those branches of knowledge which do not directly bear on the study of human life. The time is indeed gone when geology, physics, biology were all bound down within certain doctrinal limits. We are now suspicious of the man of science who defers to Biblical authority, or tries to square his results with some theological dogma. His business, we rightly insist, is with his own investigations. He ought to follow honestly where they lead him, and allow the truth of religion to take care of itself. Yet there is one thing which we may surely demand of every worker, in whatever field of science he may labor. He needs to carry with him a sense of something beyond—of some higher truth which his own discoveries will make clearer, some spiritual purpose with which all the visible things are intertwined. It was wonder—the perception of a divine mystery shadowing itself forth in this world—that gave the first impulse to knowledge. All progress towards a larger knowledge is still inspired by this wonder, and will soon be arrested when it fails. We are beginning to realize, in our time, that abstruse studies, apparently quite remote from practical science, are nothing else than the driving forces which help it onward. Men used to laugh, not so long ago, at the higher mathematics, at recondite enquiries into light and force and the constitution of matter. These were supposed to be only amusements for learned men who had nothing better to do. But we can see now that the great scientific thinkers, who dealt solely with ultimate facts and principles, have led the whole practical movement. They have opened up new paths to discovery. They have vitalized the more definite studies by connecting them with central, universal laws. And theology seeks to carry out to yet higher issues this work of the scientific thinkers. It believes that there is a grander purpose, a final reality, to which all things else are subordinate. It believes that in the great verities of our religion this deeper meaning of the world has revealed itself, and that patient, reverent seeking will make it ever clearer. Theology, therefore, illuminates and completes the work of the other sciences. It interprets to them that higher truth to which they are reaching forward, and on which they depend for their whole progress and aim.

Let me close as I began by expressing the pleasure with which I enter on my duties in this University, where the old idea of the unity of all knowledge is still a living one. We students of theology are apt to become immersed in our own pursuit. We forget, in spite of the modern world around us, that the truth of God has shaped for itself new channels, and flows in by these as well as by the old. Here, where we co-operate with so many other scholars, working in fields so different, we are taught at least that lesson. And may we not believe that the University also is more adequate to its true functions, because it makes room within its walls for the study of theology? It is much that in a new country like Canada, intent as it must needs be, for years to come, on studies that are immediately practical, one seat of learning has recognized that there is another side to knowledge. The science of our religion is as necessary, and as near to life, as any other. For man does not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

With the Poets

A Ballade of Grandmothers.

Her locks were silver underneath her cap,
And scantly twisted back of aging ears;
Her chin were ample, and—oh, joy!—her laps,
Asylums soft from childhood's storms and fears.
Her waist had long escaped—forget the tears
That marked its passing, were there tears now.
To mention! Yet, methinks, today appears
No grace like hers, heart-saint of other years!
Ah, me, there are no old-time grandmas now!

She doctored all our bruises and mishaps
With kisses—balm in which a spell inheres.
She interposed ofttimes 'twixt us and raps
Parental, or more loathed fraternal jeers.
"Your grandma spoils you"—where the child that
hears, Today, relenting justice thus allow

Reprove? And who is there who interferes
When Nemesis, with bireh uplifted, nears?
Ah, me, there are no old-time grandmas now!

Grandma, A. D. naught nine, has motor-traps,
Which she with speed and accuracy steers;
Divorce, complexion, waist-line; or perhaps
She is absorbed by clubs, reforms, careers.
And not one house of all the builder rears
Shows chimney-nooks; for does she not avow
She's done with hearths, at corners mutineers,
Regards her predecessor's ways with sneers?
Ah me, there are no old-time grandmas now!

Envoy

Prince, I'm not one who but the past reveres.
"Autre temps, autres mœurs"—the newly grafted
bough

New fruit befits. Hall grandame pioneers!
Yet blest we elders, who ere legend's spheres
Become their habitat, knew the kind dears—

The old-time grandmas who are vanished now!

—Anne O'Hagan.

A Call to Cupid

They vow, dimpled god, that you're clever,
With stratagems skilfully laid;
Your darts ever flying to sever
The heart of a man or a maid,
But surely I think that you're stupid,
With bow all neglected, unbeit,
And I call you a lazy Dan Cupid,
With quiver of arrows unspent.

Why, look, if you please, sir, at Dolly!
Pray, isn't she target enough
With her laughter and scorn of "Love's folly?"
Don't suffer so plain a rebuff!
Come, Cupid, to arms! Pray, don't tarry,
But bring her to bay as your own;
Don't you see that I'm ready to marry
The instant your arrow has flown?

—Littell McClung.

It: A Rueful Rondeau.

She wears it out of doors and in,
And it in turn wears her out, too,

A hanging garden such as grew,

The wonder of the world to win,

Round Babylon; yet 'tis not true

To say—for fashions change like sin—

She wears it out.

The kind of money known as "pin."

"Cause o'er it men make much ado,

Therewith she sticks it through and through—

Who's stuck thereto," his patience grin!

She wears it out.

—Harry Cowell.

Sicily, December, 1908.

O garden isle, beloved by Sun and Sea,
Whose bluest billows kiss thy curving bays,
Whose light enfolds thy hills with golden rays,
Filling with fruit each dark-leaved orange-tree,
What hidden hatred hath the Earth for thee,
That once again, in these dark, dreadful days,
Breaks forth in trembling rage, and swiftly lays
Thy beauty waste in wreck and agony?

Is nature, then, a strife of jealous powers?

Is man the plaything of unconscious fate?

Not so, my troubled heart! God reigns above,

And man is greatest in his darkest hours.

Walking amid the cities desolate,

Beside the Son of God in human love.

—Henry and Tertius Van Dyke in Century.

In the Spring Fields.

I tread the uplands where the wind's foot-falls,
Stir leaves in gusty hollows, autumn's arms,

Seaward the river's shining breast expands,

High in the windy pines a lone crow calls,

And far below, some patient ploughman turns

His great black furrow over steaming lands.

—Wilfrid Campbell.

Spring.

After long months of waiting, months of woe,
Months of withered age and sleep and death,

Months of bleak cermets of iced snow,

After dim shrunken days and long drawn nights

Of pallid storm and haunted northern lights;

Wakens the song, the bud, the brook, the thrill,

The glory of being and the petalled breath,

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

RIVERSIDE GOSSIP

By Richard L. Pocock.

Trout fishermen who celebrated the opening of the season have nothing to complain of; although no particularly big bags were made, very few came home "clean." Some good baskets of trout, numerically speaking, were made by bait fishermen in the various lakes and streams adjacent to the city, while the more particular anglers who stick consistently to the use of the artificial fly only, mostly did as well as could be expected considering the turn the weather took at the opening weekend and the chilliness of the atmosphere.

Some very fair success has been had with steelheads, in various parts of the Cowichan river, and some good trout have been landed lately in the early mornings, though the season has as yet been a little chilly for the best success with the fly. Most of the smaller waters of the district have yielded up quite a fair number of trout, however, and those who have gone out have returned well satisfied.

The most remarkable thing about the opening of the season was perhaps the unusually large number of anglers who went out to try their luck. No less than seventy-two were counted along the banks of one stream alone the first Sunday.

Considering the growing popularity of the sport and the ever-increasing number of anglers continually coming to make their home in this city, it is to be hoped that the provincial authorities will show an equal zeal in the duty of protecting and improving our trout waters as in that of protecting the game. To many the contemplative man's recreation is a greater attraction than the more boisterous and obtrusive sport of shooting, and there is no good reason why the angler's interests should not be safeguarded just as rigorously as those of the gunner.

Those who preferred to take their chances with the grilse and salmon had very fair sport, and it was a happy and contented bunch of sportsmen which returned to the labors of city life after the week-end holiday.

By the way, the Indians were still banging away at the ducks at the mouth of the Cowichan some weeks after the end of the shooting season, not necessarily killing many good ducks, but helping to make them wild and less likely to return to the same haunts next season. It is well known that wild fowl are more affected than any other class of game by being continually blazed at, and more likely to desert their usual resorts for more peaceful surroundings when they can find them. It is not so much the large numbers of ducks killed on the coast which is gradually but surely making them more and more scarce, but the enormous amount of ammunition fired at them, often at impossible ranges, which makes them shy and causes them to seek new feeding grounds.

It seems a pity that more people do not seem to be aware of the excellent salmon trolling to be obtained in early spring for spring salmon. The "spring" is the most sporting of all our varieties of salmon, and it is at this time of year that they are at their best, from a sporting point of view. In the spring the water is colder near shore than in the autumn; whether this is the explanation of it or not, the fact appears clear to the writer that the fighting qualities of the spring salmon caught in

the spring are away ahead of those of any of the salmon which are caught in the fall of the year.

Early morning and evening seem to be the best times to fish for "springs," irrespective of the state of the tide, and the best success will be found by keeping fairly close to shore where the water begins to deepen, the supposition being that the salmon are cruising close to the shore in pursuit of the small fry on which they prey.

On three successive outings this year the writer has had at least one good salmon each time, and on the last occasion hooked three, landing two and losing the other after a struggle of a quarter of an hour with the fish of his life. The same tackle exactly does for both grilse and salmon, except that it seems necessary to fish with a fairly heavy sinker for the salmon, though with no bigger spoon than will take even a small grilse; a Stewart being as good as any.

* * *

Quail are getting more and more common on the vacant lots in town. The other day six spent the whole day on the lot next to Maynard's auction rooms on Broad street; in James Bay they are thick in several parts, notably on Boyd street, Simcoe street, and even as near the centre of the town as Menzies street, only a few blocks from the Government buildings.

* * *

Talking of artificial flies, I saw two youths the other day who had just come down with a good basket of nice trout from Cowichan Lake. I myself had been trying the river at Duncan without much success, so enquired out of curiosity what fly they had caught the trout with. Jock Scot was the answer, and a yellow fly the name of which had escaped their memory. A few moments later one of them bemoaned the fact that he could not get a shoe-shine up there before going back to town, and in an unguarded moment let slip the remark that he had made his boots dirty digging worms. I fancy that gave the clue to the particular variety of fly used which has accounted for a good many of the early spring fish, and the name of which he was for the moment unable to recall.

No wonder the reporters of the daily press find it hard to chronicle a fish story without first making mention of the name Ananias!

* * *

I hear that one or two very fine, big trout have been caught in Shawinigan Lake this year, and also at least one grilse was reported, the inference being that the work done last year on the outlet to make it possible for fish to get up from the sea is successful in its object. I am told that the Dominion Government is going to let us have some trout fry for turning out in this lake and also very possibly some steelhead fry.

TWO TRUE FISH YARNS

We were in that unmapped country of Northwestern Quebec. The only human beings we had met in two weeks' travel were some Tete a Brule Indian trappers, and a Montanais caribou hunter and his squaw; but we needed no company outside of ourselves. Our party consisted of three white men and six Montanais Indians. The red men had named me Bonhomme chez nous, which I am told was a compliment, but from the manner

the Indians had of clipping their words and my little knowledge of French, I thought they had named me "Bum Canoe," which did not strike me as being too flattering, even from Indians.

Ever since we had hit the river the three white men of the party found no difficulty in supplying nine hungry men with all the trout that they could eat, and the fish were none of your fingerlings either, but great, husky, red-bellied fellows, such as you seldom see outside of a picture book or in your dreams. We had just made a rough portage and landed our goods and canoes on a rocky ledge, below some roaring falls. Joe Nipton, a one-eyed Indian, who looked like a Malay pirate and who wielded the bow paddle in my canoe, launched the light craft in the dark rapid water below the falls and motioned for me to get aboard; then he anchored the canoe in the swift waters by skillfully jamming his paddle blade against a rock on the bottom, and waited for me to cast my flies. I did so with the monotonous success which had followed us all along this beautiful river.

Growing weary of the sport, I began idly to play with the flies, and while my leader was hanging over the sides of the canoe I made a discovery which suggested some fun. Addressing the chief of the Indians and imitating to the best of my ability his broken English, I drew myself up, struck my chest and cried, "Bum Canoe, him big medicine, what? He know all ze fish by zer names. Zey answer to zer names! Ze trout down here, him name Monsieur Gaston." Then taking the leader in my two hands and dangling it over the water, I exclaimed: "Jump, Jean Batiste, jump, boy!" but there was nothing doing; when, however, I cried: "Jump, Gaston, jump!" to the utter bewilderment of the red men and obedient to my command, a trout leaped from the water. Again dangling the fly over the water, I said, coaxingly: "Alphonse, Alphonse! Jump!" but no trout rose at my request.

"Zer," said I, "you see he not answer to ze name of Jean Batiste or Alphonse." But when I again called "Gaston" the trout jumped clear of the water. This was repeated a number of times, somewhat to the awe of the red men, but greatly to their delight. The explanation of the trick is simple.

I had noticed a good sized trout leap for my fly, while the leader was dangling over the side of the canoe, and when I lifted the fly a few inches higher the fish did not rise. So when I called Gaston, I allowed the fly to dangle near the surface of the water, but when I called Alphonse or Jean Batiste, I took care to elevate the fly a little higher and the trout did not rise.

Of course, one cannot play in this manner with trout upon a stream that has been frequented by fishermen, for in such a stream even the baby trout will scuttle away and hide at the approach of a canoe.

* * *

A few seasons ago a well-known newspaper man, who is also a celebrated fisherman, brought his bride with him to visit at my permanent camp, "Wild Lands," on Big Tink Pond, Pike County, Pennsylvania. The season was late and the bass had ceased to bite, but the pickerel were very hungry. My guest and his brand new wife occupied one boat, while their host and hostess occupied a neighboring one.

"My dear," said my guest, addressing his wife in a superior manner, "you don't let your fish run long enough. You don't give them time to swallow the bait before you strike them."

"Well," replied his better half, "if you know so much about it, you better tell me when to strike; I've got a bite now."

Mr. J. watched the line critically for some time, then gave the command.

"I've got him," exclaimed his wife, as her rod began to bend in a semi-circle.

"And so have I got one," exclaimed Mr. J. excitedly, and forgetting his pupil he devoted his whole attention to his own line.

When the little lady began to reel in her silken thread her husband became very much excited, and although a seasoned and experienced fisherman, he was evidently puzzled over the action of his fish. At length he shouted, "Hold on, hold on a minute! Hold on a minute, please. I think, dear, that you are all snarled up with my line." Then both parties began talking at once, at the same time reeling in their lines. But when the time came for landing the fish, it was plain to be seen that their lines were not snarled, and there was only one fish.

Obedient to the command of her husband, the little lady had allowed the fish to run, and the fish had taken time not only to swallow the bait on her line, but also to meander over to the other side of the boat and gulp down her husband's minnow, hook and all. They had both caught the same fish, and when the big pickerel came to the surface, with the two hooks fast in its fierce jaws, the triumphant look on the lady's face was as mirth provoking as the utterly blank countenance of her husband. I have no doubt if they had waited much longer before striking that pickerel it would have swum over to our boat and swallowed both of our hooks.—Dan Beard in Outing.

A BEAR STORY FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

The record bear of British Columbia is a big grizzly to be found over on Ramsay's Arm. Several thrilling tales about this frightful quadruped are in circulation among the Indians and half-breeds of the Pacific Coast country. His ferocity and mastodon size are said to exceed all authenticated bear records. He feeds anywhere from the Coast Range to the ocean, and the Indians always give him a wide berth. Their imaginations have converted his remarkable physical prowess into a supernatural power, not without the suspicion of a purpose to shield their own timidity. The siwash are not pre-eminent bear hunters, and no tyee could, if he would, secure a half-dozen bucks to volunteer to make a rug out of the Ramsay Arm pelage. The siwash does not venture into that country alone, and when he goes there to get "mowich," it is only in a strong hunting party.

No doubt a great many acts of which he is entirely innocent have been attributed to "Meerlique," as the beast is known in the Indian language. Some for which he is responsible are grossly exaggerated, and other attributed to him are preposterous. Now it may be true that a Chilcoten Indian did guide a couple of sportsmen from the Fraser river, over the mountains to Ramsay's Arm, and that, when out looking for signs, he found his bear making

a breakfast of the decaying bodies of spawned-out salmon which had floated ashore after the usual summer run from the salt sea, and that he attempted to end bruin's career by aiming a bullet at his brain. A bad shot was followed by a charge of such ferocious and noisy demonstration that fear atrophied the poor Indian on the spot. Meerlique seized the rifle and broke it over the hunter's head, felling him like a tree, and then wheeled and disappeared in the dense undergrowth.

Bears are generally supposed to appease their wrath in a horrible mutilation of their unwary victims, chewing the head into a toothbrush or rending the limbs from the body, but Meerlique is far-sighted and crafty, and the victim of his attack wandered home with a cracked pate minus a sound mind—"possessed of the devil" the remainder of his days—and a living example of the vengeance of Meerlique's aroused anger.

A Lillooet Indian from the rancherie at the foot of Mission mountain came to a violent death on Ramsay's Arm. This siwash enjoyed local celebrity as a spearman, and Meerlique, so the story goes, found him perched on a rock watching for salmon, stalked the fisherman, and with one sweep of his great paw sent him to the bottom of the river with his head crushed into pulp.

Other interesting stories of this remarkable specimen of *ursus horribilis* may be picked up on the Coast Range, through the Cascades, and even over on the Fraser and Bridge rivers, interesting enough to relate as bear stories, but not well enough authenticated for serious publication. However, in a trip up into the interior of British Columbia, I fell in with a timber cruiser of Vancouver, who had knocked about Ramsay's Arm considerably on the lookout for good stumpage for the lumber market, and had run across several stories of the career of the giant bear. He told me that he had seen his claw marks on trees measuring fifteen feet from the ground on which he stood when sharpening his claws. This single statement from a truthful man is sufficient evidence that the bear is a regular monster. The big grizzly which Mrs. Noel, the famous woman hunter of Lillooet, B. C., killed, measured three inches under ten feet from tip of nose to tip of tail, and this was considered a record bear, and judging from reliable information, the latter's height must have fallen far short of the Ramsay Arm bear's towering stature.—Recreation.

Captain Lewis Bayly, C.V.O., who has just been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, saw service in the Ashante war. He also took part, says the Pall Mall Gazette, in a decidedly exciting little expedition up the Congo River in search of pirates in 1875. A training vessel, the Geraldine, had stranded whilst going upstream, and the enterprising pirates of the place attacked and robbed her and killed a few of the men who attempted to defend her. It became necessary to reason with those pirates, so the Encounter and the Spiteful and other boats explored the creeks. In one town, deserted, up the Luculla Creek, they came on some of the plunder and razed a stronghold or two. The gunboats went some seventy miles up the river, and then received the solemn thanks of seven kings, who may or may not have been near relations of the freebooters, for having cleared the river for legitimate trade. By the way, Sir Percy Scott won his step in the same affair.

First War Balloons

In these days, when Germans believe that their Zeppelin dirigible is destined to make their motto "Deutschland über alles," a reality, it is reassuring to remember that balloons have aforetime been used in war. The war balloon came of the secund mother of inventions. It was the second year of the republic. The battle-gage of a king's head which she had chucked down to all Europe had found Europe somewhat haltingly responsive, when it came to business. But the armies were converging on Paris, and the Committee of National Defence was put to its trumps in the big game it had to play. The circumstances suggested all sorts of newfangled devices. Presently, a scientist found himself the father of the motion of a war balloon.

He was Monge. Monge, after the eclectic method of the time, had been put at the head of the navy. Perhaps that may have helped him to the consideration of an airship. He talked over his idea with Berthollet, Fourcroy, and other congenial spirits. They called in Guyton de Morveau. De Morveau had been Advocate General in the Dijon Parliament. A born Burgundian, he was an enthusiastic believer in aerostatics. He had made several ascents himself only a few years before. All these men, in fact, were contemporaries of Pilatre de Rozier and the Montgolfiers, and had all witnessed the experiments of Charles and Robert and De Blanchard, balloonists of a later school. Monge's notion was thus pretty well assured of a favorable consideration. The sub-committee to whom it was referred decided for it unanimously. In June of 1793 experiments were begun with an old balloon, which had been put away somewhere in Paris, and so encour-

aging did these prove that in the October following the Chateau and Park of Fouquet's old Meudon were requisitioned, and there—where it is now—a school for aeronauts and a workshop combined were formally established. The heads of their department were Coutelle, Conte, and Lhomond. Coutelle was a pupil of Charles. He had been an abbe, au petit collet, whom the Revolution had inspired with other views of life. Conte was a practical chemist; Lhomond was Coutelle's second in command.

The last week in October, 1793, saw the construction of the first war balloon begun and finished. The inflation was another matter. There was no convenient gasometer. The sulphuric acid product was not to be had, all sulphur being required for the powder factories. But Conte had invented a process of producing hydrogen from the decomposition of water—a complicated and tedious process that made the inflation of L'Entreprenant a matter of six and thirty hours, and this was performed adopted. Altogether, the initial expenses were heavy. When L'Entreprenant made its first ascent at Meudon it had cost all £2,000, and carried but two aeronauts at that.

There it was, however, and it was proposed to give the Army of the North the immediate benefit of the new idea. The Army of the North was not prepared to give the new idea a very favorable reception. "We do not want balloons," wrote D'itquesnoy, the civil commissioner; "we want battalions. Your Conte has the air of a farceur." Conte came back somewhat disgusted. The Government decided to postpone active aeronautical proceedings. In point of fact, Coutelle had discovered that for making and transmitting observations the free balloon was unsuitable; the captive bal-

loon was indicated. L'Entreprenant was fitted with guide ropes; instructions were flagged to the balloon company below as to elevation and direction, and the result of observations was sent down, on paper, in little bags of sand. In devising this elaborately primitive arrangement it never seems to have occurred to anybody that flagging might as well do the whole.

The balloon company of L'Entreprenant was small in point of numbers—twenty-four rank and file and two officers, Coutelle and Lhomond; but it tried its recruits pretty high. A working knowledge of masonry, carpentry, lock-making, impressionist sketching, and pneumatic chemistry was part of what was required of the war-balloonist of those days, and this may have something to say to the fact that the establishment never saw more than two companies. The uniform was the black, with blue facings, of the engineers; a short sabre and a pair of pistols were the regulation armament.

Thus manned and equipped, L'Entreprenant was pronounced fit for service. Coutelle was ordered to Maubeuge, then beleaguered, but so loosely that the aerostat and its belongings reinforced the garrison without mishap. It took the better part of a week before Conte had built his furnaces, decomposed a sufficient quantity of water, and generated sufficient gas for the inflation; but at last the first war balloon duly ascended. It proved its usefulness in the first half hour. The besiegers had more tents up than men to fill them. In the course of the day many attacks were intelligently anticipated before they occurred. Yet when Coutelle, after being the object of much bad shooting, came down, himself and his balloon undamaged, he got no particular thanks; but soldiers were against the thing. Commanders could not be got at first to appreciate the value of information sent down to them in little bags of sand. The siege of Maubeuge was raised, however, Coutelle bounced the inflated L'Entreprenant over the walls and went on to the next scene of operations. The Government, at all events, was satisfied.

"That the organs of our Nationalist parties are hostile to the British occupation is a notorious fact which needs no reiteration or explanation. But that one of these organs should make it a sacred duty to belittle and vilify the British army on every possible occasion is a matter the motives for which are certainly not clear. 'Al-Lewa' has always proved its enmity to British rule and British policy, but its tone is sometimes considered natural in a way.

"Since the advent of the Tunisian, who is now the editor of that paper, 'Al-Lewa' has developed a particular and venomous hatred for the soldiers and officers of the British army using the most malicious and acrimonious terms in describing trifling incidents connected with its members. But in its issue of Tuesday last it actually broke the record of all its former attacks and libels. In giving publicity to an apparently fabricated incident at Mena House hotel, it pours out all its venom, and again taunts the officers of the British army, with low breeding, ill-manners, cowardice, and many another vice. Here is an extract from 'Al-Lewa' of the 10th inst., on this subject:

"We have published this letter with the object of showing the real nature of English education and English morals. It is really astounding to see these English officers show

so much pride and power in public places, while in war we hear nothing about their valour. The battlefields are witnesses of their lack of courage and endurance. How is it that they never show courage except in balls and meetings, where they indulge in luxury and pleasure? Our Egyptian officers have proved to the world their valour in the Sudan. Those who know the facts declare that had it not been for the courage and faithful service of our officers the English troops and their officers would have fallen into the hands of Dervishes, to end their days in the misery of prison and captivity, instead of living the seats of luxury. Why, then, is this false pride, why at this supercilious conceit? Now, patience has a limit, and breasts cannot bear insult beyond a certain degree. Do the English wish to make our breasts burst by these repeated insults?"

"We have never heard that a great army was labelled or insulted in more vulgar terms. Yet the British government take no steps against the seditious calumniators of their officers and soldiers. 'Al-Lewa' warns England in the above extract that the patience of our Nationalists has a limit, and their breasts will one day burst, even though they had a big safety-valve in these unbridled organs of sedition and revolution. In this warning we are with the editor of 'Al-Lewa,' for so long as England allows the people of Egypt to be taught that their mobs are mightier and braver than the British troops, and that the yoke of England is the most detestable on earth, these fellahs will one day arrive at the limit of their patience, and their breasts will burst with a rising which England cannot easily quell.

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so much pride and power in public places, while in war we hear nothing about their valour. The battlefields are witnesses of their lack of courage and endurance. How is it that they never show courage except in balls and meetings, where they indulge in luxury and pleasure? Our Egyptian officers have proved to the world their valour in the Sudan. Those who know the facts declare that had it not been for the courage and faithful service of our officers the English troops and their officers would have fallen into the hands of Dervishes, to end their days in the misery of prison and captivity, instead of living the seats of luxury. Why, then, is this false pride, why at this supercilious conceit? Now, patience has a limit, and breasts cannot bear insult beyond a certain degree. Do the English wish to make our breasts burst by these repeated insults?"

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An Hour with the Editor

SPIRITUAL DISCERNMENT

Writing to the Corinthians, Paul said: "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Evidently Paul was not speaking of a mere matter of intellectual belief when he used this language. He had something else in mind than the admission of the fact that Jesus has risen from the dead; something more than an intellectual conviction that Jesus was the Messiah foretold in the Jewish prophecies. There was and is nothing in either of these propositions calling for the exercise of any different faculty than that which convinces us that Columbus discovered America, or that the shape of the earth is spherical. The first is a matter of belief in an isolated fact; the second a belief in a deduction from ascertained facts. Paul spoke of "the natural man." Exactly what he had in mind in using this expression may be involved in some doubt owing to the limitations of language, when we endeavor to describe the unknown or the unfamiliar in terms of the known and familiar. The difficulty of definition must always be kept in mind when we seek to understand matters relating to man's complex nature. We find the same thing in physical science. Thus we speak of x-rays because the discoverer of this peculiar phase of light—if it is a phase of light—did not know what he had found, and hence could not describe it in terms of anything else. Therefore he adopted the letter X, which is the algebraic sign for an unknown quantity. But the rays are none the less real and none the less effective because we cannot tell what they are.

The force of the Christian movement consisted in this power, which was spiritually discerned. We saw in the reference made last Sunday to the introduction of Christianity into Rome, that the circumstances surrounding it were of a character calculated to prevent any progress being made. The new sect was first ignored; then, when it grew stronger, was despised; and when it became so numerous as to appear likely to be formidable, it was persecuted. There was absolutely nothing to be gained socially, financially or politically by being a Christian. From every point of view that was then and would now be regarded as practical, Christianity was not worth a moment's consideration, and had nothing in any way attractive about it. Unlike the Mohammedan movement, there was nothing about it to attract the ambitious or the adventurous. It made no impression on the minds of philosophers. There was nothing about it which appealed to pride of race. Its teachers were not men of influence. Yet in spite of all opposition it grew in strength and power. Its adherents, who, according to contemporary historians, were at the outset people of no particular standing, did not themselves wholly appreciate the nature of the cause which they had espoused. Yet it rose superior to all opposition, and in time ruled the city and the empire, which once had treated it with scorn and hatred. Surely the agency through which this wonderful result was accomplished was something quite distinct from the influences which ordinarily control the conduct of men; it was surely an agency of which the "natural" man must of necessity have been ignorant.

As it was in Rome eighteen hundred years ago, so it has been ever since. The progress of Christianity has been greatly handicapped. Ignorance and fanaticism have done their best at misrepresenting it. Politicians have distorted it for their own purposes. Men of evil minds have perverted it. Bigotry has prejudiced men of intelligence against it. The intelligence of mankind has been slow to grasp its full significance. Creed-makers have beclouded it with their own conceits. And yet today Christianity is stronger in the world than ever. It has been the greatest factor in the development of mankind, and no effort of the imagination is necessary to demonstrate that it will in the future be vastly more efficient in promoting the betterment of mankind than it ever has been. Where shall we seek for the explanation? There is not much, if anything, in the ethical side of Christianity that cannot be paralleled by the teachings of ancient philosophers. The story of the divine origin of the Founder is no way essentially different from the stories of half a score of other great leaders and teachers. The accounts of the miracles performed by Jesus and his Apostles are no more wonderful than are the accounts of miracles attributed to others. Indeed, the critics of Christianity are much given to pointing out that it is in these respects no way different in essence from any one of some half dozen or more religious cults; and it is not easy to answer the statement. And yet Christianity is a growing force today, and all other systems are falling before it. Christianity has emancipated men, mentally and physically, and all real progress during the last fifteen centuries, at least, has been where its influence has been the most strongly felt. We cannot hope to find the explanation of this in any of the considerations which ordinarily affect us mentally or physically, or, to use the expression of Paul, in any of the things which "the natural man receiveth." The cause must be something external to humanity, and when Paul tells us that it is the Spirit of God, we are forced to admit that there is a strong prima facie case in favor of such a claim.

In physical science, when we see an effect we infer a cause, and to discover the cause we use appropriate means. Paul tells us that the vital force in Christianity is the Spirit of God, or rather this is the name which he gives to

that vital force, but he tells us that spirit can only be discerned by spirit, which, on the face of it, seems to be as reasonable a proposition as that the physical can only be discerned by the physical. Our intelligence is able to appreciate the physical by the employment of our physical agencies, namely, sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing. But with these we cannot discern the spiritual. To avoid misunderstanding, it may be here added that the "spiritual" in the sense the word is now used has no relation to what are called spirits, and which are alleged to materialize. If there are such things, they are discerned by our physical senses. The application of the word "spiritual" to table-rapping and kindred phenomena, as well as to the agency which the Apostle calls "the Spirit of God," illustrates the point made above in regard to the definition of things. Some people deny the existence of a spiritual agency, because they think it implies a belief in ghosts; but the two things have absolutely no relation to each other. Like can discern like, and as we are made in the image of God, so we may through that wherein the image consists discern the Spirit of God, and this it is which makes Christianity a living agency for the betterment of mankind, and will one day make humanity superior to all things physical.

HADRIANOPLIS

In the Second Century of the Christian Era the Visigoths lived north of the Danube, and somewhere near were the Ostrogoths. Both these tribes are supposed to have been of Scandinavian origin, although some investigators think they were Germans. Their language, as it is preserved in the translation of the New Testament made by Ulfilas, bears a very strong resemblance to English. They had never been conquered by the Romans, but, on the contrary, during the Third Century made incursions into the dominions of the Emperor of the East and overran the whole Balkan Peninsula. They were equally formidable by sea and land, and their courage and skill in ships supports the theory that they come from the shores of the Baltic, rather than from the steppes of Russia and the tablelands of Central Asia. But be their origin what it may have been, the middle of the Fourth Century found them congested in a somewhat confined space along the northern bank of the Danube, owing to the pressure of the advancing hordes of the Huns, who were then actively advancing on their resistless march across Europe. While in our histories the Goths are always spoken of as Barbarians, it is not to be understood that they were a race of savages. They were brave and warlike, but their institutions were well ordered, and many of them were at least nominally Christians. In person they were, as a rule, well-favored, being tall, strongly built, with an abundance of flaxen hair and clear complexions. The Roman historians, who have not much to say in their favor, speak of the admiration they excited among the people of Thrace and Macedonia.

About A. D. 360 the Visigoths applied to Valens, the Emperor of the East, for permission to cross the Danube, so as to escape the ravages of the Huns. The request was granted on two conditions. They were to consent that their children should be distributed throughout the Empire and that they should leave their arms behind them. Having not yet recovered from a terrible defeat at the hands of Aurelian, and feeling unable to withstand the Huns, the guardians of the Gothic King, who was then a child, consented to these ignominious terms; but no sooner had the work of transporting them across the Danube begun than the Goths intrigued with the Roman officials for permission to bring their arms with them. They succeeded, but only at great cost. In exchange for the privilege they gave their wives and daughters to the Romans and parted with many slaves. Of fighting men about 200,000 crossed the Danube, and with them were women, children and slaves sufficient to swell the numbers to over a million. The Emperor Valens had given instructions that the new-comers should be kindly dealt with, but they were not obeyed. A bare recital of the cruelty and oppression inflicted upon them would involve statements, which could hardly be given a place here. Imagination cannot invent any indignity greater than those to which they were subjected. Meanwhile the Ostrogoths, hard pressed by the Huns, had followed the Visigoths across the Danube, and Fritigern, the leader of the latter, secretly cultivated friendship with them. Fritigern was undoubtedly a man of remarkable executive ability, as was shown by the manner in which he held his warlike people in check; but there came a day when action could no longer be deferred. Lupicinus, the Roman governor, invited the Gothic leader to a splendid entertainment, and when the guests arrived they came accompanied with a military force. When they reached the city in which the entertainment was prepared, the hungry Goths demanded access to the richly-stored markets, which was refused, whereupon a struggle arose. The Roman governor thereupon issued an order for the slaughter of his guests, and Fritigern, hearing of it, called upon his companions to bare their swords and cut their way out of the palace. Amazed at the fury of the Gothic leaders, the Romans made way for them, and reaching camp in safety, Fritigern led his men to the attack. The Roman legions could not withstand the onslaught. "That successful day," says the Gothic historian, "put an end to the distress of the Barbarians, and the se-

curity of the Romans; from that day the Goths, renouncing the precarious condition of strangers and exiles, assumed the character of citizens and masters, claimed an absolute dominion over the possessors of land, and held in their own right the northern provinces of the empire, which are bounded by the Danube." The ravages of the Goths were terrible, but they were not more than a retaliation for the insults and injuries to which they themselves had been subjected. Their children, released from slavery, told awful tales of the cruelties to which they had been subjected, and the story of Gothic revenge was written in burning cities and in the shame of Roman matrons and maidens. For three years the strife continued, with varying success, but on the whole the advantage was with the Goths. The end came in A. D. 387.

The Emperor Valens had returned from Antioch, where he had made his headquarters, to take command of his troops in the field. While the Empire of the East had been in such dire straits, Gratian, the Emperor of the West, had been carrying out a series of brilliant campaigns against the Germans, and he sent messengers to Valens, saying that he would come with his victorious legions and assist him in driving out the Goths. But Valens was too proud to wait for the help of a younger man, whom he had professed to despise, and resolved to risk his fate in battle outside the walls of Hadrianople. The battle which took place was terrific. The Gothic horsemen descended like a whirlwind from the hills upon the Roman troops, and by the fury of their charge scattered the Roman cavalry before them like chaff. They then surrounded the infantry and cut them to pieces. Valens fell wounded early in the fight. He was borne to a cottage, and was there burned to death by the infuriated enemy. Nightfall alone stayed the slaughter, and when darkness set in, two-thirds of the Roman army lay dead on the field. It was the greatest calamity which the arms of Rome had suffered since Hannibal gained the victory of Cannae. The ravages, which ensued, were indescribable. St. Jerome in attempting to depict them, wrote: "In those desert countries nothing was left but the sky and the earth; after the destruction of the cities and the extirpation of the human race, the land was overgrown with thick forests and inextricable brambles; the universal desolation, announced by the prophet Zephaniah, was accomplished in the scarcity of the beasts, the birds and even of the fish." This is, of course, the language of exaggeration. It was written twenty years after the Battle of Hadrianople, and shows the impression produced by the Gothic ravages.

The subsequent history of the Visigoths need only be outlined. They did not long remain in the Balkan Peninsula, but under the command of their wonderful leader, Alaric, pursued a course of conquest in Western Europe, such as no other race has ever rivalled. They finally reached Spain, where they established themselves permanently.

Before taking leave of this epoch in the history of the world, reference may be made to the terrible earthquake of July 21, A. D. 365. It affected the greater part of the Roman world. The shores of the Mediterranean were left dry by the retreating waters, so that great quantities of fish were caught with the hand, and one writer says that he was able to see "valleys and mountains that never had been exposed to the sun since the formation of the globe." The receding waters returned in a tremendous tidal wave, which swept ships far inland and destroyed thousands of lives. In Alexandria alone 50,000 people were drowned. The effect of this disaster was almost to unnerve the Roman people, who believed they saw in it proof of the anger of the gods. It is a singular coincidence that it preceded the initial acts of the great drama, which had for its climax the overthrow of the Roman Empire.

The Birth of the Nations

XIV.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE HINDUS

I.—The Maha-Bharata

It is supposed that in a very remote period in the history of the world, a branch of the Aryan race migrating to the Indian Peninsula, established themselves in the Punjab, and generally spread over the whole of Northern and Central India, mingling with the inhabitants and forming the Hindu race. But when we speak of these happenings, we are referring to times far beyond the realms of authenticity. We cannot speak or write with any authority of the beginning of Indian civilization; the most that can be done is to glean what information we can from the old Sanscrit epics, and give a necessary curtailed resume of some of the principal ones. They afford interesting reading, and may be conditionally accepted as true, just as we accept the old sagas of the Norsemen, or the songs of the poets of Spain.

The Rig-Veda, which is said to be the oldest literary document in existence, proves to us that even at that remote time the Hindus were far advanced in civilization. It is a collection of hymns to the different gods, and poems, in which the writers conjecture as to the beginning and end of the world, and the

reason of existence. "Who knows exactly, and who shall in this world declare whence and why creation took place? The gods are subsequent to the creation of the world then who can know whence it proceeded or whence this varied world arose? He, who in the highest heaven, is the ruler of the universe, He does, indeed, know; but not another one can possess the knowledge."

The earliest traditions of India are recorded in the Maha-Bharata, the oldest Hindu epic. It dates from about 1500 B.C., and tells of a great war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, who were royal rivals of the house of Hastinapur. When the Maharaja (great rajah), son of Sastana of Hastinapur, died, he left two sons, Dritarashtra the Blind, and Panda the Pale-complexioned. There was great jealousy between the sons of Dritarashtra and Panda, who had been brought up together in the old palace, but who from the very first had hated one another. Drona, a very learned and much honored man, was tutor for all the children, the five Pandavas and the Kauravas, the sons of Dritarashtra the Blind, who was the reigning Maharaja. The teacher loved the Pandavas best, and took greater pains with them than with the Kauravas. Bhima became wonderfully strong and able to throw a spear with marvelous dexterity. Arjuna could hit any mark with the arrow from his bow, all five were proficient in some special art; but Arjuna was the most distinguished, for he was very handsome in face and form, and graceful in all his movements. He distinguished himself upon the arena many times, delighting the onlookers and filling the hearts of his competitors with envy and admiration. When it came time for the old blind maharajah to appoint a Yava-rajah, he wished to choose the eldest of the Pandavas, but so much trouble was the outcome of the expression of his wish, that he was forced instead of conferring this great honor upon his brother's child, to send all five of them into exile, and name his own son for the office of Yava-rajah (little rajah, which means virtually the successor to the throne). The five Pandavas departed sorrowfully but obediently, and traveled far beyond the frontier of their own country, meeting with many wonderful and fearful adventures, but always overcoming their enemies.

When they had been absent for some years, word was spread abroad, and reached their ears, that the Rajah of Panchala was about to celebrate the Swayamvara (marriage festival) of his daughter Draupadi, and would give a tournament, the one who should be successful in the most difficult of the feats to win the girl's hand. As Draupadi was as lovely as a dream, with eyes like stars and wonderful hair, that enveloped her like a mantle, all the rajahs in the country were attracted to the competition. The Pandavas disguised themselves as Brahmins and traveled to Kampilya, where the ceremony was to take place.

For many days the preliminary festivities lasted. The city was filled with the visitors. The princes from all over India came with their retinues, riding on huge elephants, which were wonderfully caparisoned with cloth of gold.

There were camels their headgear all jeweled, silken-coated stallions, their saddles trimmed with a fringe of gold, their bridles studded with rubies and emeralds. The streets of Kampilya were so thickly strewn with flowers that the air was heavy with the perfume, and all the windows of the houses displayed marvelous tapestries and rugs of rich design, and garlands and festoons of blossoms. At last the final day of the Swayamvara dawned, and the city was awakened by trumpet calls early in the morning. At one end of the large plain where the tournament had been taking place had been set up a high pole with a golden fish upon the end of it. In front of the fish a quoit was hung and kept constantly whirling. An enormous bow was placed near the pole. Whoever should be able to string the bow and shoot an arrow through the whirling quoit into the eye of the fish was to win the hand of the princess. Draupadi herself for the first time during the festivities appeared as one of the spectators. She was very young, very lovely, her wonderful soft, dark hair, entwined with jewels, hung about her, and her beautiful brown eyes were full of a shy eagerness. The multitude viewing her was filled with delight, and gave vent to their feelings in shouts of joy. The competing rajahs entered the arena, their hearts beating fast with the desire to possess a bride so lovely, and perhaps their very eagerness made their hands less steady and sure, for one and all tried to string the bow and miserably failed.

Presently from among the crowd of Brahmins one stepped forth, his face enveloped in his mantle. He picked up the enormous bow with an easy grace, fitted an arrow to the string, and at the first trial shot through the quoit into the eye of the golden fish. A roar of joy and admiration immediately rent the air; the Brahmins were beside themselves with delight and pride. With a timid grace the Princess Draupadi stepped out upon the arena, and threw a garland of flowers about the victor's neck, while he eagerly seized her hand and led her away as her lord and bride-groom.

But the rajahs were all very angry. "Are we to be humbled by a Brahmin?" they cried, and they drew their swords and surrounded the royal party, their faces dark with passion and outraged pride. "Draupadi shall burn on a pile," they shouted, "unless she shall choose one of noble birth for her husband."

At that moment all the Pandavas threw off their disguises, and Arjuna, stately and

tall, his eyes flashing, stood forth and proclaimed his birth and heritage. The sons of the House of Hastinapur were of the noblest blood in the land, and the rajahs were forced to acknowledge Arjuna's right to the beautiful prize. Amid great rejoicing he carried Draupadi home to his mother, where she should remain until the marriage rites should be performed.

Shortly after this the blind Maharaja decided to divide his Raj between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, so that the old feud might be ended, and the Pandavas return from exile. This was done, but so well did the Pandavas rule their country that the Kauravas became jealous and began to plot against their rivals. Then followed what is said to be the most dramatic incident in the history of the Hindus.

(To be continued)

SOME NEW BOOKS

In these days, when of making of books there is no end, it is pleasant to come across a novel that is written frankly for the purpose of amusing, and do so without inflicting upon the reader anything that is nasty. Such a story is "The Climbing Courvates," by Edward W. Townsend, printed by the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto, and nicely illustrated. The Courvates are a juggler and his wife, who, having made money, resume their proper family name and succeed in breaking into high society. It is a capital tale. The dialogue is sparkling. There are young people in the story, and a love match takes place, but this is a secondary climax. The interest attaches to the manner in which Madame Courvate guides the destinies of the family. There is no particular moral to it, and certainly no "immoral," but there is a subtle vein of satire, which adds to its piquancy. Altogether it is a novel that is worth reading.

"The Struggle for Imperial Unity" is the title of a well-printed work by Col. George T. Denison, of Toronto, issued by the Macmillans. The subtitle is "Recollections and Experiences." It is a sort of political biography of the gallant colonel who, of course, is not a politician. Its printing made a heavy draft upon the "I" matrices of the linotypes, and the reader will learn from it for the first time how very large Colonel Denison has loomed up in the history of the country, and of the part he has played in its salvation. The book would leave an entirely erroneous impression upon the mind of a reader, who was not already informed of the development of the Imperial sentiment in Canada. It is of some value as a book of reference, and would be worth more except for its misleading title. Col. Denison is one of a few gentlemen, who have conceived the notion that they absorb all the patriotism there is in the Dominion, and who labor to create artificial situations in order that they may have the glory of setting them right. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of the author.

"Banking and Commerce," by George Hague, formerly General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, is a volume of nearly 400 pages, published by the Bankers' Publishing Company of New York. It is described on the title page as "A practical treatise for bankers and men of business, together with the author's experiences of banking life in England and Canada during fifty years." In this book Mr. Hague has dealt with many things of deep interest to business men, and perusal of it will afford an insight into many things about which they ought to be informed. Many of the mistakes of business men arise from ignorance of the conditions under which banking and finance are conducted, and there is no other work which goes more fully into details or sets out principles more clearly than the one now under consideration. The part which the banks play in the ordinary affairs of life is much more intimate and far-reaching than is generally supposed. It is important, therefore, that all business men should understand their general methods of procedure and the general rules which govern their management. A good deal of harm and a very great deal of unreasonable prejudice is created because to many people a bank is a thing of mystery, whereas, in point of fact, it is a great public convenience. Speaking from a wide experience, Mr. Hague is able to illustrate by reference to actual cases the ideas which he advances, and thus those, who read his book, will gain what few individuals could hope to acquire by their personal observations. He explains the principle of the Canadian and United States banking laws. He gives his readers an idea of the way in which bankers look upon applications for loans. Opening the book at random, one reads. "Now when a banker comes to deal with the account of a saw miller, it is obvious that the first condition is that the fixed property shall be paid for, both the mill and the timber limits. But if an exception may be made in either case, it would certainly not be in favor of the mill. A lumberer whose saw mill is not free from incumbrance is not in a position to ask advances from a bank." This shows the practical way in which Mr. Hague deals with the various aspects of the important questions which he discusses.

"The Biography of a Silver Fox," by Ernest Thompson-Seton—The Copp, Clarke Co., Toronto, is one of the most entertaining of all animal stories. It is also instructive. No better book can be put in the hands of a boy. It is beautifully illustrated.

Some Coming Attractions for the Local Stage

"Mary's Lamb."

Richard Carle will make his first appearance in Victoria tomorrow night at the Victoria Theatre. The distinguished American author-composer-comedian will appear as the hen-pecked hero of his own musical comedy, "Mary's Lamb." He brings here the same principals and the same large and agile chorus that appeared with him during long engagements in New York, Chicago and the East. This, his first trip to the Pacific, has been almost a triumph, for in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and other cities in which he has appeared he has been described as the "best comedian in musical comedy," and "Mary's Lamb" has been acclaimed "the breeziest and liveliest musical comedy that has been brought across the mountains in many seasons."

Mr. Carle is a unique figure of the American stage. He writes not only the books and music of his various musical plays, but he composes the music as well. Hence he announces that he "presents himself," which is the case in "Mary's Lamb." As the basis of this play he has utilized an old French farce, "Madame Mongdin," which is known in English as "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past." The Carle version, however, differs from all others in that the characters have been naturalized and the scenes laid in this country. This permits the adapter to introduce many localisms and Yankee jokes without doing violence to plot or scene.

The principal figure is Leander Lamb, the hen-pecked husband of Mary Miranda Lamb. Although under the strict domination of his shrewish helpmeet, Leander is given to flirting. When he falls enamored of a charming actress his troubles begin to multiply. His escapades provide much of the comedy, but the denouement brings joy to all hen-pecked husbands in the audience. The author-comedian, of course, appears as Leander Lamb. Miss Julia Ralph, a capable character actress, has the part of the shrew, while Miss Cecilia Rhoda appears as the charmer. Other leading parts are played by Miss Violet Seaton, prima donna soprano; Miss Winifred Gruaine, a lively dancer; Miss Mina Davis, soprano, as a "needy" nurse; Miss Rita Stanwood, as Annie March, a soldier girl; Sylvain Langlois, an old-time operatic baritone, as the man from Idaho; George Bogues, tenor, as an artist; Harry "Scamp" Montgomery, as a loquacious negro servant; Abbott Adams as a judge, and others.

The costumes are many, varied, picturesque and handsome. And there are a dozen lively dances in which the chorus takes a prominent part.

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Lillian Russell.

Lillian Russell is underlined at the Victoria Theatre, and will be seen there on May 3 in the racing comedy "Wildfire" presented by Joseph Brooks and which was written by George Broadhurst and George V. Hobart.

The play comes from a long run at the Liberty Theatre, New York, where Miss Russell scored a triumph in it. Her work in straight bistroic endeavours has been a revelation. The play concerns the adventures of a beautiful widow who has been left a racing stable secretly operated by her husband in his life time. The machinations of crooked race track men and the needs of concealing her identity make the task a ticklish one but the successful manner in which the widow comes through and gets it all straightened out to the satisfaction of her admirers makes "Wildfire" a play of absorbing interest. It is beautifully staged in three acts, the second of which shows the interior of a racing stable at one of the big tracks. Miss Russell is gowned exquisitely and is provided with a company of popular favorites including Simeon Wiltse, Will Archie, Thurston Hall, Sydney Booth, Joseph Tuohy, Gilbert Douglas, Franklin Roberts, Ernest Trux, J. Hayes Hunter, Ellen Mortimer, Mary Elizabeth Forbes and Annie Buckley.

"Lena Duthie."

Arrangements have been completed whereby Lena Duthie, the great exponent of Scottish and Irish folk-lore and national songs will be heard in concert here. This eminent lyric soprano, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, although never appearing in the Coast cities before, has sung the songs of her native land in almost every civilized country. Her performances entitled "An Evening in Scotland and Ireland" has received sincere praise from the press and public of two continents. The St. Andrew's Pipe band, a worthy organization, are responsible for Miss Duthie's appearance in Victoria, and they are certainly entitled to the hearty support of everyone for their enterprise. The only date available is Thursday, May 6, and it may be necessary for this performance to be presented in the A. O. U. W. Hall.

"Classmates"

Some years ago when Sara Bernhardt put on her production of "Medora" at the Odéon theatre in Paris, she searched all France for actors and actresses to fit the various parts called for by the dramatis personae of the tragedy. For example, the Strangler was a giant brought from Trouville, the King, a gentleman of great dignity and martial bearing, from Bordeaux, the Franc was a fairhaired lad from St. Malo, Brittany, and so every part was filled with not only the finest actor or actress for the part but with the man or woman who looked the part to perfection. The result was such a revelation, even to Paris, that the play had one of the longest runs known to the gay capitol. Following Madame Bernhardt's example, Jules Murry has searched the entire country for men and women to fill the parts in "Classmates," the great American play, of De Mille. Duncan Irving, as played by Norman Hackett, is, as one New York critic expressed it, "in the hands of the one man best suited to it"; for Sylvia Randolph, the proud Carolina beauty, he has secured Doris Mitchell, one of the reigning beauties of New York last season; for the part of Bobbie Dumble, he has engaged the rotund Willard Louis, the funniest of come-juveniles of the lesser French cities,

dians; for Robert Irving, Duncan's father, James A. Furey, a Southern gentleman to the core; and to play the part of Bert Stafford, after trying forty-seven applicants, Mr. Murry secured Ernestine Sanford, who, Mr. Murry says, is as perfect a Bert Stafford as ever grew in the State of North Carolina. And so all down the line to the cadets who will sing and look fine in their immaculate white ducks and who have been chosen for their military bearing, their broad shoulders and small waists. No detail has been omitted. The cast is as complete as time and money can make it.

Albany Ritchie.

Germaine Arnould and an artistic association from across the Channel in the person of Albany Ritchie, the young English violinist, were the means of attracting a musical audience to Mendelssohn Hall last Monday afternoon, says the New York Musical America.

Ritchie, who has been heard before at concerts, gave at this performance his first New York recital. This young Briton, instead of inaugurating his American career in the metropolis, journeyed all the way to Vancouver, B. C., where he won decided artistic success.

His style is unaffected and intelligent, and possession of a good technical equipment was shown. His bowing has vigor and zest, and his tone an eloquence and sonority which were happily matched by the display of temperament and dash.

The unaffected little miss, who reminds one of the fresh and refreshing

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FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

TAKING LIFE TOO SERIOUSLY

How difficult it is to arrive at the "juste milieu," even in the ordinary affairs of life!

Not long ago we were accused of taking life too lightly. "Too much chaff, too much laughter," said the solemn ones. "Will no one stop a moment to be serious?" "Life is real, life is earnest. Why so much pretence that it is anything else?" Now another spirit is in the air. We discern it not without misgiving. A backward swing of the pendulum has set in, which, if permitted to gain too much impetus will lead us into worse plights than were ever brought about by our old method of "insouciance." But was there not some virtue in the assumption of light-heartedness, whether we possessed it or not? Was there not unselfishness in hiding our worries and keeping silent about our feelings and inclinations when they were not of a cheerful nature? Were not smiles better than frowns? Were there not times when a little frivolling was ten times more welcome and did a great deal more good than ultra-seriousness? To take things easily, carelessly, is an art not nearly so easy to come by as the naturally light-hearted imagine. We English have brought the art to absolute perfection. The British "sang froid" for which we are famous, is part of it. Let us pause ere we exchange this role for any other. Life new lamp may not burn so brightly as the old. A symptom worthy of notice is the curtailment in some quarters of what we call life's playtimes. There are houses in society at which, should we drop in about the hour of tea time, that pleasant part of the day when laughter and friendly chat were never looked for vainly, and sparks of wit were wont to fly about—disappointment will be our portion. What do we find instead? Drawing-room and boudoir invaded by a black-coated lecturer, who, with a blackboard borrowed from the schoolroom, is holding forth to rows of listening ladies, their pretty foreheads wrangled with the efforts of attention. Another afternoon dissipation is provided by meetings for the study of the occult. Fatal this at such an hour. It is impossible to dabble "in spooks," signs and portents, and still preserve an atmosphere of gaiety. Very high spirits are not the kind that psychic friends encourage. Why should all of us be so anxious just now to improve each other's minds? If we are honestly bent on improving our own, can we not do it less ostentatiously by reading or going out to lectures, delightful at the right time and place?

When women set up to be learned, they always take themselves with much more deadly seriousness than do men. Men play with their subjects, find jokes in all the 'ologies, and will write comic verses in the midst of brain-splitting mathematical problems. This is one of the things woman cannot compass. Sometimes she admires it, sometimes she is rather shocked. But, she cannot do the same herself.

Man is still, as a rule, the bread-winner, and worker. Can we wonder that, when he comes home, he prefers to find a holiday atmosphere, rather than a heavy one, however intellectual? The bow cannot always be kept taut, that is the way to rob it of its elasticity. "Mild heav'n a time ordains,
And disapproves that care (though wise in show),
That with superfluous burden loads the day."

It is a fine thing to be learned, and no person is so boring as one who is never serious. All the same, we must not let a reign of dulness begin. Far better keep our homes cheerful—palaces of rest and smiles and simple happiness.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

It is an annoying period of the year, for the temper is tried in many little ways! I thought I would take an interest in my personal appearance and bought a new hat, so immediately the weather turned dull and rainy, and only once has the said hat emerged from its covering of tissue paper! The wind, too, is never quite a soothing element, for it is always so unexpected in its movements, and nothing gives me a greater trial than a sudden breeze, which carries away my hat, or causes it to tear at its hat-pin moorings.

However, there are consolations, and one is seeing to a spring and early summer wardrobe, and there is no time to waste over the weather or any other discomfort. We feel quite smart, until a fine day when the sun blazes out, and we are shown so many defects in coats, skirts and gowns, that tempest suggests an elaborate outfit at once, if we are to do any sort of justice to ourselves and our families! A rapid consultation with a bankbook is, however, apt to temper our ardour with discretion and we probably diminish our aspirations to the extent of purchasing one new coat and skirt and at all events, one new gown.

First of all, what shall we choose for coats and skirts of the every-day, useful description? I am very much enamoured of the French fine serges, and cashmere suitings, for they are a contrast to the coarse grained cheviot, which we have worn all the winter. And I see nothing more attractive than the brownish mole shades, and the new soft, dull mauve tones, which look as though they had been dyed with purple and grey and mixed together. Green is another color which I love in the spring time, and it looks so well with a mauve hat, or a brown straw massed with mauve flowers. The tweed and serge coats are all made with a short skirt. Some have the new swallow-tail yoke over the hips and down the back

of the skirt. Numbers are arranged with wide pleats, and the tailors are very taken with the models which are made with a front panel cut with tabs at the side, which button over a group of pleats upon the hip. Striped materials are trimmed with small panels or bands cut horizontal-wise, and all sorts of ingenuity is shown in buttoning corners of material across the front of the skirt, like an envelope. Many smart women wear a sort of princess gown with coats to match, instead of a coat and skirt, but English women, and Americans, too, are just as keen as ever upon their beloved suits, and show no intention of giving them up. I saw one of my most admired acquaintances recently in a fine blue serge. The skirt was made with large pleats, each with a soutache motif worked at the base. The coat made with a tuck seam, fastened at the breast only, and had a Napoleon collar of black satin, and in the front she wore a large black satin tie. The braiding on the skirt was echoed by some pretty whirligigs carried over the shoulders, and by the elaborate Brandenburgs and buttons, which effected the fastening. When she took off her coat for lunch I observed the very neatest dark blue blouse of satin-striped silk voile, set in tucks, which were caught here and there with a black satin button, and upon her head she wore a mauve straw hat wreathed with finest pale hyacinths, and one little posy of close pink roses. Still there are plenty of schemes which one can think out in green, brown, mauve, and grey.

French women are wearing the smart afternoon tailor coat, and skirt with a certain amount of length at the back of the jupe, but it is the complete dress which has carried all before it, for receptions and grand occasions. The semi-Princess style is immensely popular, and there are many reasons which will account for this. One is the fact that it is much easier to cut dresses with the skirt and bodice separately than to mould the figure into one of the lovely Princess gowns.

THE ART OF LEAVING

There is sometimes a difficulty in knowing the exact moment that is considered correct to arrive at such functions as a lunch or a dinner, or evening entertainments, and I have ere this written on the subject.

I was talking about it to a friend the other day, and she suggested that the right moment at which to take one's departure also presents equal difficulties to the nervous, or to the tyro in social matters, and that it would not be quite out of place to give a few hints on the matter.

So I have bethought myself, hence this week I shall give a few hints and examples, which may be of some use to some of my readers.

It is not, of course, possible to name the exact moment when a guest should arise and take her leave; so very much depends upon the occasion and the circumstances of the case. But there are, nevertheless, several recognized customs, in these matters, which it may be helpful to mention.

For instance, the guests at a luncheon are supposed to leave at 3 o'clock, or as near that hour as is convenient; it may of necessity be later, should the party be a large one, one of those formal affairs, where the meal itself lasts till that hour. The ordinary luncheon party, however, even if it does not commence till 2 o'clock, should be over well before three, and the guests, after allowing a short time to elapse, would leave as near that hour as possible, while when the beginning is 1:30, 3 o'clock would be the very latest time to leave, and a little earlier is quite permissible, in fact better form.

The usual time of departure after an ordinary dinner party is 10:30, though where early hours are kept, 10 o'clock is not considered any too soon.

Dinner guests have a way of leaving in a body, a somewhat tactless proceeding, it seems to me, in a small establishment.

Where bridge is to succeed the dinner, or it is known there will be music, it is not so easy to specify the exact hour of departure, and without any such help as previous experience, it is difficult to know the right moment at which to order one's conveyance.

The best way is to ask the servant on arrival, and if that is not successful, the only way is to draw a bow at a venture and say 11 o'clock. It is far better to order it too soon than too late, as few situations are more embarrassing for all concerned than when one guest outstays all the rest because her carriage has not arrived.

The question when to leave day or evening parties, dances, etc., is not at all important; guests suit their own convenience, and often enter at one door to leave immediately at another, having merely shown themselves, either because other engagements have made haste imperative, or else they do not find anyone else they know and do not care to face the awkwardness of a lonely wait, on the chance of a friend appearing—and nowhere does one feel more lonely than in a crowd of strange faces!

Guests at wedding receptions are generally expected to see the bride and bridegroom leave, and then depart themselves. No formal leave-taking of the hostess is expected; if she happens to be in the hall, well and good, a few words of farewell may be said; but on these occasions the hosts, especially if they happen to be the bride's parents, have only one wish, and that is to see the guests go!

It is not imperative for the guests to stay till the "happy" couple leaves, and pressing engagements often oblige an early departure, but as a rule it is part of their duty to give them a joyous send off, more or less demonstrative.

These seem the chief social occasions when the departure, and the moment of it, seem to be important.

At an ordinary afternoon call, I always think a good moment to choose is the arrival of a new guest, as one can say farewell to one's hostess without interrupting her conversation with someone else, and at the afternoon call one must say farewell to her, however much one may neglect that duty at parties.

It is always polite to say good-by to one's hostess, even at a very large function, but it is perfectly correct and not considered rude not to do so, especially if you leave before the end of the entertainment.

You should, however, never on any account neglect to go to your hostess immediately on arrival at the party, before you attempt to converse with anyone else, but this is connected with arrivals, and I seem to have got off my subject completely, so must come to the conclusion that I have mentioned the principal occasions when leave-taking is not merely a matter of course, but a matter of etiquette.

THE DIARY—AND HOW TO KEEP IT

One of the good resolutions with which many of us are at times, even other than the New Year, inspired, is that of keeping a diary.

After much deliberation, we choose one out of the large variety offered by the retail dealers, deciding, probably, upon space within, in preference to handsomeness without, and having done this we commence, be it on the first of January or some other date, to fill its virgin pages.

There is no difficulty whatever in starting. The paper is delightful to write on; the fountain pen just ripe for comfortable use; thoughts crowd upon the brain; there is so much to say, so much to record, that the page is all too short!

Zest for the new labor endures, perhaps, for a week, or even two, and then we begin to flag. A day comes when nothing happens and the brain is dull, there is effort in filling up the page of the journal. It seems stupid to write, just for the sake of writing, yet it also seems a pity to turn the page and leave it blank. But before many days have passed, page after page is turned without inscription!

We forget, or we are indolent, and by the end of the first month the book remains in desk or drawer untouched!

Life is too short, too full, too busy for time to be found for such futile records. What will it matter to ourselves or to anyone else ten years hence what we did, or said, or felt in April, 1899? Yet, when life's setting comes, how often one regrets not having kept a record of the bygone days! Memory plays one false as the years roll by. What would one not give now and then for some slight history of events, the memory of which is but a blur? How, or why, or when did that connection or that separation begin? The sorrows, the joys, the pains, the gladness that came and went, shaping our course, moulding our character, filling our hearts, deepening or hardening feelings—what were they? Were they real? Were they worth what we thought they were?

Gladly would one remind oneself from time to time of the things that are past, calling up incidents, trivial in themselves, yet fraught with eternal significance. When we ask the companions of those days for their remembrance of them, they cannot help us, for either they, too, seem to have forgotten, or their recollections differ from ours, seem precious now. Why—ah, why?—did we omit that daily task?

There are reasons, besides those of carelessness and indolence, to account for the failure to keep a journal. Many people object to doing so because they have a horror of fostering self-consciousness. True, there are scenes one is glad to forget, painful events, that only time's soothing balm enables one to survive, and incidents like these are better not to be recorded.

But the days of happiness that flee so swiftly away, the gentle deals, and kindly acts, the words of fun, of tenderness or of wisdom, that are so soon forgotten—it is a pity that they should not be noted, so that, at will, one may live over again those passages in life that one is thankful to remember.

Especially, one thinks, it is pleasant to have a record of family life. A mother's jottings from day to day of her children's sayings and doings, illustrating the development of mind and disposition and preserving the unity of life, her estimate of character, her prognostications; how deep the interest of those chronicles in after years when the family is broken up and marriage, death or distance separates the little flock.

Girls, especially, often regret not having kept a slight chronicle of their lives, for they are fonder than other members of the family of the "Do you remember" links of happy childhood days, linking childhood to youth and womanhood.

One would not encourage them to fill pages of their journals with descriptions of their emotions, nor to record frivolities; but the recognition of the value of life, which makes daily life worth remembering is fostered.

And perhaps, as the writer scans her record



from time to time, it may teach her lessons she might not otherwise learn. She may see wherein she has failed in charity, or duty. She may note self-indulgence or faults of thoughtlessness revealed in her actions, she would have never detected otherwise.

A diary may be very interesting and valuable without containing any record likely to cause pain to others, or shame to the writer. The old maxim, "Write kindness in marble and injuries in dust," is as good a motto in writing a diary as in ordinary life. Not to be morbid or uncharitable; not to glorify self or depreciate others, to be sincere, accurate and yet natural and at ease in writing up the journal—these are counsels of perfection for the diary-keeper.

If the writer cannot avoid spitefulness or self analysis or sentimentalism, then it would be better, indeed, to close the book, and let it be no more added to the journals begun and never continued—of which the number is legion.

To begin a diary is one thing—to continue it, another, but to begin by writing page after page is a sure sign that the journal will not last out the year—that is my own experience.

"SOCIETY"

"Society is really very hard work," said a friend of mine the other day, and I cordially agreed. Especially hard is the work of "keeping up" one's acquaintances.

Where money is no object, and unlimited hospitality can be indulged in, the difficulty ceases to exist, or at any rate is very much decreased; but to the comparatively poor woman this is a very serious matter, involving unceasing effort and consequent fatigue.

For it is a fact that a large circle of acquaintances does not keep going of itself. Not only must it be continually extended, and the constantly recurring gaps made good, but its existing members must be kept going, "kept up"—that is to say, they must be reminded of one's existence from time to time, or they will gradually drop off and forget all about one.

That is the way of the world. Unless you are something out of the common, or have some distinctive position of your own, people will not go to your house or ask you to theirs, if you make no effort to attract them, or to return their civilities. Of course to this, as to most rules, there are exceptions. No doubt you know, and so do I, certain among our acquaintances who are always welcome, always sought after, yet who seem to make no effort to return the hospitality they receive.

If, however, you observe these exceptional persons, you will find that the reason lies in the fact that they are exceptional, and the return they make is something in themselves which they give out—it may be some talent, it may be that indefinable quality which we call charm—in any case it is something which you and I, reader, may not possess, so we must be "up and doing," if we wish to keep the attentions of our little world.

Many people, I know, disdain these social arts. They say, "We want friends, not acquaintances, and we do not care for the sort of people who only want to eat our food, and who only come to see us when we provide some entertainment for them."

That is all very well, but your friends must all begin by being acquaintances.

Moreover, friends have a way of passing from our ken with the passing years, and the older we grow the more difficult it is to make fresh friends.

The man (or woman) who restricts his circle to a few intimate friends will awake one fine day to find himself all alone. But among many acquaintances new friends may be found quite unexpectedly.

So I think a large circle is desirable, and therefore worth a little trouble to keep, and really a little trouble will often go a long way.

Some people are much cleverer at this sort of thing than others. They have a way of making the modest little tea-party quite a delightful success, and they send their guests away feeling as thoroughly pleased with themselves and with their hostess as if they had been attending a large and fashionable function.

That seems to me to be the secret of social success, to make your guests spend a happy time, and this can be done in a modest way as well as in the mansions of the rich.

It always seems to me that to be deterred

from returning hospitality because you cannot do things on the same scale is a foolish kind of pride.

Do the best you can, and leave your guests to decide whether they like your entertainment well enough to come again!

In speaking just now of those fortunate beings who are sought out for themselves alone, I omitted one very important class. Few hostesses are so naive as to expect the young man to make any return for the hospitality he receives.

Of course, he may do so, but it is not to be counted on. As a rule his presence is considered quite sufficient return, so spoilt by society is that terrible creature, Man!

HEALTH NOTES

Nerves—and the Eyes

We are constantly told that the many ailments of decidedly nervous origin from which men and women suffer so much in these days are the results of the onward trend of our civilization, and some philosophers say that if this is so, it were almost better that we were not even so civilized as we are, and that we certainly ought not to develop any further!

Tea, coffee, and other stimulating beverages of modern times, highly seasoned foods, and the many dishes that go to make up our daily dietary over and above what is absolutely necessary to maintain our health and force, are all blamed in turn, with bridge, theatres and late nights, as causing a form of functional excitement that usually ends in chronic dyspepsia and severe nerve troubles.

Now an eminent oculist has discovered that one of the chief causes of this commonest ailment of the people today, "nerves," is overstrained eyesight.

Our eyes are constantly at work, one way or another, from morning till night, and, all too frequently, we work, read, write or type in a bad, or at all events, indifferent light, or else in a light that is so brilliant as to make a marked difference between itself and the natural light of day; and the over-taxing of the eye nerves by one or other of these conditions, reacts on the rest of the nerves of the body, and lays the foundation of nervous prostration, which leads to many other troubles which detract from health as well as beauty.

When the eyes have been used all day at work of any kind, no close reading, and certainly no fine needlework, should be attempted in a fading light, nor in artificial light of any sort whatever, for this tends to over-strain them, to make their rims inflamed, to depress the nerve-tone, and eventually to weaken the eyesight. But if the eyes must be set to work again in the evenings, they should first be rested by being shut in a darkened room for at least twenty minutes.

Then they should be bathed with a thoroughly good eye lotion, and in addition to this it is an excellent thing to massage the muscular tissues that extend from their outer angles across the temples with a few drops of oil. A drop or so of this should be taken on the first and second fingers of both hands and rubbed into those muscles with a circular movement.

The bathing with the lotion will cool, refresh and brighten the eyes and be in every way beneficial to them; it will also tend to prevent headache, especially of the nervous kind.

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Some Bachelor Girls of Royal Houses of Europe

HO women in the world are subjected to so many restrictions in matters of the affections as the princesses of the reigning houses of Europe. When they wish to marry a suitor of their own rank, all sorts of political and dynastic questions have to be taken into consideration. Should they bestow their affections upon an admirer who does not happen to belong to the royal caste, every conceivable obstacle is placed in the way of their marriage. As a result, it sometimes happens that a royal princess, debarred from becoming the wife of the man who would have been her choice, and unwilling to contract a loveless marriage with some prince selected for the purpose by her parents, or by their ministers, prefers to remain single.

The most potent charm of the life of the modern "bachelor girl" is the sentiment of independence, the emancipation from control, and the power to command. These, however, are only enjoyed in a modified sense by the unmarried daughters of royalty. True, they are addressed as "madame"—or "ma'am" in England—from their earliest childhood. They are supposed to have not merely servants, but also gentlemen and ladies in waiting. In many cases great nobles and dignitaries of state are eager to obey their bidding and defer to their caprices. But they remain all their life subject to that strict and patriarchal control which is exercised by every European monarch over the members of his family, irrespective of their age. They must never leave the country without his permission, and must always be ready to obey his directions.

There is no escape from this tutelage, which comprises the right of the sovereign to inflict disciplinary punishments, such as the temporary or permanent withdrawal of the permission to use the royal liveries, and the withholding of the customary honors, military and otherwise, accorded to the members of the reigning house. In extreme cases, the monarch can exile a refractory relative, or even deprive him of his liberty. Hence it will readily be seen that a princess of the blood can never have more than a limited degree of freedom.

Foremost in rank among the bachelor girls of royalty is undoubtedly the Archduchess Maria Annunciata, acting Empress of Austria and Hungary—a status which she is likely to retain not only throughout the remainder of the life of her uncle, the aged Francis Joseph, but also during the reign of his successor. For the heir apparent, who is her half-brother, has contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophie Chotek, and is solemnly pledged to make no attempt to raise his wife to a seat beside him on the throne.

The archduchess is a daughter of the late Archduke Charles Louis, and was at one time engaged to be married to her cousin, Duke Siegfried of Bavaria. The young couple were very much in love with each other, the duke being a dashing, handsome officer of cavalry, one of the most fascinating members of his family. But almost on the eve of the date appointed for the wedding, the profligacies and dissensions of his previous life were suddenly revealed to his fiancee in the most glaring colors by some officious relative. The archduchess, who is very high-principled, and imbued with a strong religious sense, was so horrified that she at once broke off the engagement.

Duke Siegfried took the loss of his bride so much to heart that he lost his reason, and has been under restraint ever since. The archduchess regarded herself as in a measure responsible for his insanity, and was so conscience-smitten that she wished to renounce the world and become a nun. The emperor, however, would not permit her to do this, pointing out to her that it would be contrary to the interests of the dynasty, and that she could accomplish just as good work, if not more, as abbess of the Convent of the Noble Ladies of the Hradchin—an office which she continues to hold, even since her appointment, some eighteen months ago, to the dignity of acting empress at Vienna.

The headship of this particular order is invariably held by one of the unmarried archduchesses, and was filled by the Archduchess Cristina until her marriage with the late King of Spain. Although only bound to celibacy as long as she retains the position, the abbess, alone among all women in holy orders, possesses the right of exercising certain episcopal prerogatives, among them that of crowning the Queen of Bohemia, when the Primate of Bohemia crowns the emperor as King of Bohemia with the crown of St. Wenceslas. On state occasions, and at church and court ceremonials, she appears adorned with a mitre-shaped golden head-dress, carries in her hand a jeweled crozier, similar to those borne by bishops and archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and wears a peculiarly fashioned black dress and a long black mantle with a sweeping train.

The convent of which the Archduchess Maria Annunciata is the head was founded many centuries ago by an early king of Bohemia, but was reorganized and endowed anew by the Empress Maria Theresa, to serve as a retreat for impoverished ladies of high birth. All sorts of genealogical qualifications are required for entrance, but, once admitted, the candidate need have no further care, being provided not only with a comfortable residence in the royal palace of the Hradchin at Prague, and food from the royal kitchens, but also with servants, carriages, and even an allowance of money for minor expenses. The only thing asked of her in return is that she should attend mass in the morning and vespers in the afternoon, offering up at these

services certain prayers for the reigning family. The members of the order, who are called "canonesses," are all maiden ladies, and in the event of their marriage are compelled to resign.

The archduchess now spends much less time at the Hradchin than formerly. Her duties as acting empress necessitate her presence at Vienna, where she receives all the presentations of women at court, native as well as foreign, grants audiences to ambassadors and ambassadress, acts as patroness of scores of philanthropic institutions, and as grand mistress of the various feminine orders of knighthood. She takes precedence of all other women of the imperial family. In a word, she fulfills all the ceremonial duties of the consort of the monarch.

She is a stately, handsome woman of thirty-two years of age. She inherited much of the comeliness and many of the talents of her mother, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, formerly the most beautiful and still the most gifted princess of the reigning House of Hapsburg—a sculptress, a painter, a poetess, and an equestrienne whose feats of horsemanship rival those of her sister-in-law, the late Empress Elizabeth. Of course, the Archduchess Maria Annunciata has her own separate establishment and household, as well as a very large allowance from the emperor to enable her to maintain her dignity as first lady of his court.

An Eccentric Princess

Among the bachelor princesses of Europe there is one who has frequently visited America, under the incognito name of "Miss von Bayer." This is Princess Theresa, the eldest daughter of

miration and sympathy for her was the late Dom Pedro of Brazil, who shared her tastes. Others have been known to regard her arrival in their capitals as a source of embarrassment, as she has a disconcerting way of appearing upon the scene with all sorts of queer treasures in the shape of mummies, skulls, reptiles, and livestock of a varied and exotic character, for which she expects hospitality.

On one occasion she landed, without warning, at Lisbon from South America, with a young puma, three monkeys, several parrots, and a couple of trained snakes. Naturally, hotel keepers are reluctant to receive guests of this character, especially when they happen to be as cautious in money matters as the princess is said to be, and consequently the late King of Portugal was compelled to make room in his palace both for the royal lady and for her pets.

The Romance of Princess Clara

History, and even court gossip are silent as to any romance in the life of Princess Theresa. Her bachelorhood must be ascribed to her whole-hearted devotion to the cause of science, rather than to any disappointment in love, such as that which has condemned her young cousin, Clara of Bavaria, to spinsterhood, as abbess of the Convent of St. Anne at Wurzburg.

Princess Clara, now about thirty-five years of age, is a very handsome woman, who some seven years ago privately plighted her troth to Baron Cramer-Klett, the principal ironmaster of Bavaria, and the richest man in the kingdom. The baron's father was a self-made man of humble origin, who, beginning life as a news-

Wurzburg, a Lutheran like himself; and consequently his contributions to the Catholic orders are at an end. Princess Clara, who refused for his sake to consider an offer of marriage made by Prince Victor of Italy, Count of Turin, never got over the disappointment. For the past three years she has withdrawn to a great extent from court life, and spends much of her time in foreign travel, only occasionally putting in an appearance at Munich.

The Sister of the Kaiserin

Princess Fedora of Schleswig-Holstein, the youngest sister of the German Empress, may likewise be included among the bachelor girls of royalty. She is now thirty-four years of age, has a charming establishment of her own at Bornstedt, near Potsdam, and has avowed her intention of never marrying. Some sixteen years ago she was engaged to Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, but only a few weeks before the date appointed for the wedding he perished, with his entire crew, while in command of a torpedo-boat, during a hurricane that swept over the Baltic.

Princess Fedora has had many suitors since—including, it is said, the present King of Italy—but she has persistently refused all offers of marriage, and devotes herself to the children and grandchildren of her two elder sisters, and to literature. Under the pseudonym of "F. Hugin" she has produced several works, including a novel of German peasant life, "Hahn Berta," which amazed the critics by the sympathetic knowledge which it displayed of the conditions of life among the poorest classes. The book was illustrated by

to her parents, to the government, and to the Belgian people. Leopold and his wife had separated, and it was only in deference to the entreaties of the ministers, and to their appeals to her sense of patriotism and consideration for the dynasty, that Queen Henrietta reluctantly consented to become reconciled to the king, in the hope of providing a male heir to the throne. When a girl was born instead of a boy, the queen considered that she had made the sacrifice of her pride and of her feelings without avail, and she always seemed to bear a grudge against her youngest daughter.

Clementine's childhood was darkened by the conflict between her father and her mother; nor has her life been any brighter since she attained womanhood. She had scarcely emerged from the schoolroom, when her old governess, to whom she was devoted, who had been with her from infancy, and who to all intents and purposes was a mother to her, met a shocking fate in a fire that almost wholly destroyed the palace of Laeken, and in which the princess herself narrowly escaped death. Since then, there have come in succession the tragic end of her brother-in-law, Crown Prince Rudolph, at Meyerling; that of her favorite cousin, Prince Baldwin of Flanders, at Brussels; the expulsion of her sister, the Crown Princess Stephanie, from Belgium by the orders of the King, and the subsequent disgraceful lawsuits between Stephanie and her father; and the unsavory scandals in connection with the elopement of her eldest sister, Princess Philip of Coburg, followed by her incarceration in a lunatic asylum, her escape, her divorce, and her fights with an army of creditors.

Princess Mathilde of Saxony

Among the most peculiar of the bachelor girls of royalty is Princess Mathilde, the middle-aged sister of the King of Saxony. She is nearer fifty than forty, exceedingly stout, rather tall, and extremely masculine in her manners and utterances. In spite of her weight, she is a magnificent horsewoman, invariably riding very big horses, and is a splendid four-in-hand whip. She is quite the reverse of conventional, speaking out her thoughts without the slightest reserve, and is much dreaded by the court circle at Dresden on account of her sharp tongue and her gift of sarcasm.

She has the most extraordinary walk, taking enormous strides like those of a man. When she is out shooting, or promenading along the country roads near her summer residence, with short skirts and heavy boots, she conveys the impression at a distance of being a man in a long cloak. Indeed, it is difficult to persuade strangers that a woman so plainly and evenly roughly garbed can be a princess of the blood and a sister of the King. Good looks are not her strong point, and it would be more polite than truthful to describe her as an ornament to the court of Dresden.

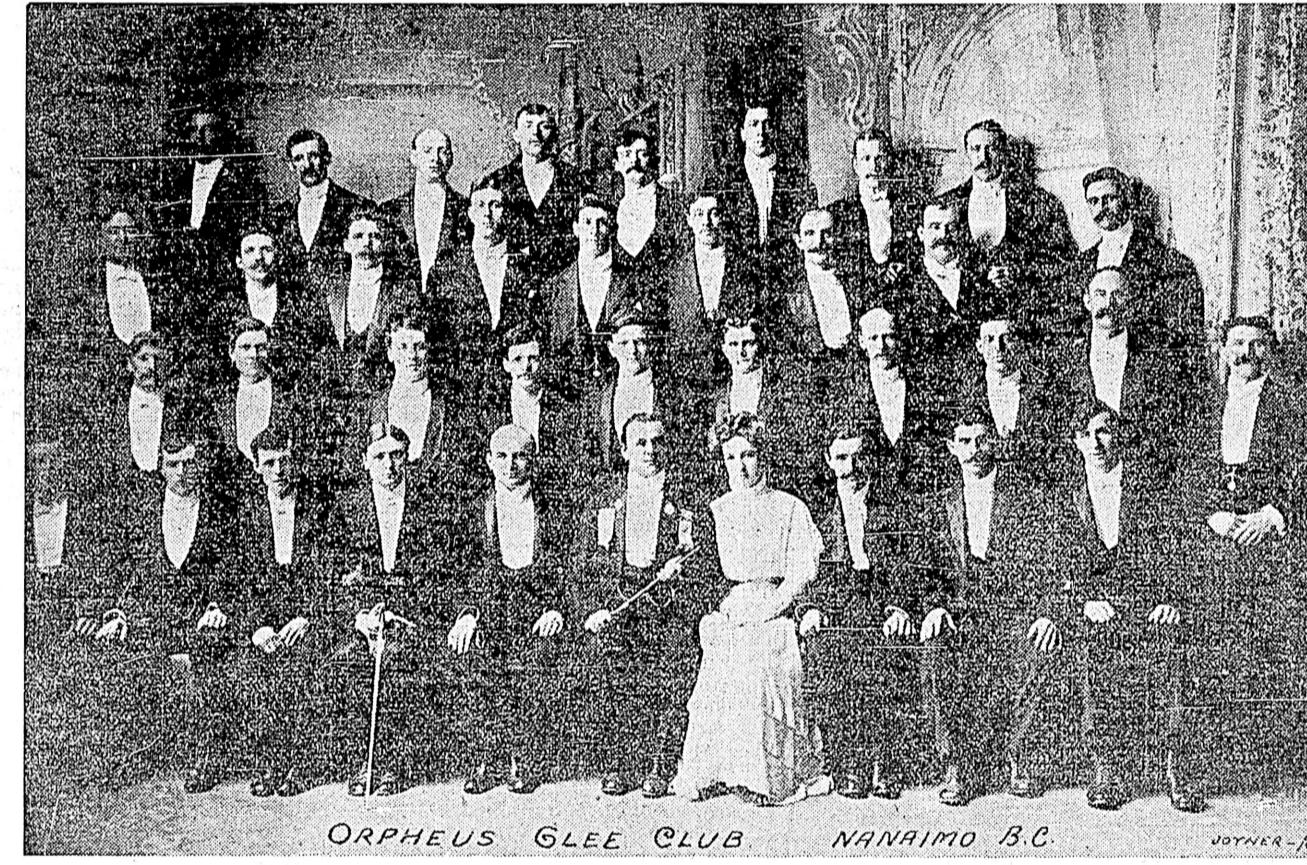
During the reign of her father, the late King George, over whom her influence was unbounded, she ruled the Saxon court with an iron hand; but her relations with her brother, the present King, are much less friendly. He shares the belief of his people that Princess Mathilde's pronounced antipathy to his former wife contributed in no small degree to the condition of affairs which led that unfortunatecess to abandon her family, and to involve herself in the shocking scandal that cost her the throne of Saxony.

PAYING WOMEN LESS

In deplored the fact that women are usually paid less than men for the same work, many writers overlook certain points which are necessary to a just consideration of the question. As no one individual or corporation, more than another, is to blame, it is the world in general that must be blamed or justified. With many notable exceptions, the world tends to frame its customs so as to work out the greatest good to the greatest number. The individual must be forever secondary to the common good.

The question may then be stated thus: Can we blame the world for not encouraging women to give up the proper feminine ideals of home-making by making them even-handed competitors with men and independent of them? The world especially needs two things, more and better homes and more and better people. Is it to be blamed for framing its customs to attain those ends? If it be denied that this general result is good, then it may be denied that the means to gain it are good. But if it be admitted that the general result is the right one, then the world is justified in not encouraging too great a divergence from whatever will conduce to that end. The world is justified in saying to woman: "For you business is but a preparatory school, a stepping-stone, a partial service. Your real work is to be wife and mother. Be employed at any useful work so long as that seems best for you individually, but remember that you are endowed with a higher capacity for service, and there is need for your work in the home." To give emphasis to this dictum, and to keep it hourly fresh in mind, the world, perhaps wisely and kindly, declines to encourage woman overmuch to prefer an independent life.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to speak in general terms of the problem of women in business without seeming to countenance many flagrant wrongs. In presenting this view it is not to justify any known injustice the reader may have in mind, but to afford a perspective which may enable us to consider universal tendencies.—*Home Journal*.



The above is a picture of the Orpheus Choir of Nanaimo, a male voice choir of some fifty odd members. The organization is under the leadership of the well-known trainer, Mr. J. M. Morgan of Victoria, assisted by Mr. W. A. Letcher of Nanaimo. Nanaimo citizens are very proud of their choir and believe that they have the finest male voice choir on the coast. They are anxious for some competition to try out their pet organiza-

tion, which is a hint to other musical clubs. The Orpheus Club is now arranging to give concerts in Vancouver and other outside cities. The club contains quite a number of Welsh singers, so many that the choir is sometimes in mistake referred to as the Welsh Choir. Besides the male choir the city also enjoys the ladies' choir, a recently formed club, also under Mr. Morgan's tutorage. The new organization is making good headway and will soon be heard in public.

the aged Prince Regent of Bavaria, and the apple of his eye, although she is now bordering on sixty. Strong-minded, somewhat masculine in appearance, usually dressed with utter disregard to the dictates of fashion, and wearing the most incongruous of hats, she looks a bluestocking rather than a princess of the blood, and possesses more than the ordinary share of that eccentricity which usually accompanies genius. Most of her time is spent in traveling, attended by a lady in waiting of analogous aspect and tastes, the Baroness von Malsen, and by an elderly man-servant, who is a great character in his way, being accustomed to all his mistress' oddities, and consequently no longer surprised at anything.

The voyages of Princess Theresa have carried her northward far beyond the Arctic Circle, and southward into Patagonia. She claims to have traversed North America, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, no fewer than twelve times, and to have lived for months together among the Indian tribes, for the purpose of studying their customs and languages. She has also explored Brazil in all directions, and has written several standard works about that country. Her books, which bear on their title-page the name of "Theodore von Bayer" as author, have won for her all sorts of scientific distinctions, including membership in the Royal Academy of Bavaria and an honorary degree from the University of Munich.

While held in high esteem by the various learned and literary societies, it cannot be said that she is very popular among the reigning families of Europe. Indeed, the only crowned head who ever manifested any pronounced ad-

paper reporter, was ennobled by the late Ludwig II, in recognition of his services to the industry and trade of the country. Like his father before him, Baron Cramer-Klett is a Protestant and a Freemason. In spite of this, hoping to please the princess and to reconcile her relatives to his suit, he devoted enormous sums of money to the purchase of old-time abbeys and monasteries; and after placing them in thorough repair, he restored them free of cost to the monastic orders to which they had originally belonged.

One of the most notable instances of his generosity was the restoration of the ancient abbey of Wessobrunn, near Weilheim, to the Benedictine order, to which it had formerly belonged. It is the oldest monastic building in all southern Germany, and it is estimated that this gift alone cost the baron more than a million marks. He probably gave as much more to the famous Benedictine monastery of Etal, yet notwithstanding this liberality, which naturally assured him the good-will of the church in his suit for the hand of the princess, Prince Regent Luitpold absolutely declined to give his consent.

Not only did the old regent condemn the proposed marriage as a mésalliance, but he also objected to a supposed strain of insanity in the blood of the baron. The latter's father died a lunatic, his madness taking the form of a conviction that in spite of his wealth, estimated at a hundred and fifty million marks or more, he was doomed to die of starvation. In a way, this fear was realized, since his death was caused by cancer of the throat, which prevented him from taking any nourishment.

Baron Cramer-Klett consoled himself, three or four years ago, by wedding young Baroness

the authoress, who is as clever with her brush as with her pen, and altogether a most gifted and charming woman.

Clementine of Belgium

The spinsterhood of Princess Clementine of Belgium, now nearly thirty-seven years old, is entirely due to political considerations. Had it not been for the obstacles placed in the way of the suit of her cousin, Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, she might today be occupying a place beside him on the throne of Bulgaria. Four years ago her father again intervened, to prevent her from becoming the wife of Prince Victor Napoleon. A sincere attachment prevailed between Victor and Clementine, and they were anxious to be married; but her father, King Leopold, who had every reason to desire to conciliate France, in connection with his troubles in the Congo State, feared lest he might offend his powerful neighbor by permitting the union of his daughter to a prince of the banished imperial house.

Since that time Princess Clementine and her father have no longer lived under the same roof. Leaving the palace of Laeken, she set up an establishment of her own at Le Belvedere, a villa which stands in extensive grounds of its own, not far from King Leopold's country residence. While she appears at state functions, and takes her place among the royal circle at court ceremonies, she is to all intents and purposes estranged from her father.

This estrangement, indeed, is merely the culmination of a long series of family sorrows, which are largely responsible for the mournful expression of Princess Clementine's handsome eyes. Her birth was a disappointment



CURRENT TOPICS

The ice in the Niagara river has been causing great alarm. The towns on its banks are flooded and it is feared that when the ice breaks up much damage will be done. Heavy charges of dynamite were put in on Thursday, but they did not move it.

Boys and girls who want to learn the geography of Southern Africa will be wise if they read the reports of Mr. Roosevelt's journey. The American newspapers will tell all about him. This week he has left Mombassa on the coast of British East Africa. It seems strange to read that he left this place on a train. Railroads have been built in many places where, when your fathers went to school, it was scarcely safe for a white man to land.

The editor was disappointed that the boys who have sent the lists of flowers to the Children's Page did not send a collection to the Spring Flower Show. Has the lad who sent the greatest number in one week grown discouraged? It will be a pity if, as the summer goes on, most of the children should give up. Miss Tuck has been very kind in looking to see if the boys had counted their blossoms correctly. Charles Muir, in Miss Barrow's room, is determined to spend money. Speeches and songs are all very well, but it will be by real self-denial that this work is to be done, if at all. Yet if we are sure that England needs our help, no Canadians worthy of the name would refuse it.

The attention of the whole world has, during the past week, been fixed upon Turkey. It is not a year since the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, was forced by the young Turks to give up his despotic power and to allow the people a share in their own government. Under the new rule no one was to be punished unless it was proved that he had broken the laws and every man was to be allowed to enjoy his possessions in peace. The old tyrant promised to submit to the will of the people. The Turkish nation rejoiced that what had taken other countries years to accomplish, with much bloodshed, had been brought about peacefully in Turkey.

But crafty old Abdul Hamid had only bent to the storm. One by one he replaced the friends of the people by men who are his own tools and the enraged people felt that they had been deceived. A few days ago the army revolted. The soldiers determined to see that the government which the young Turks had established should be carried out if the Sultan were forced to leave the throne. The great body of them are stationed at Salonika, some three hundred miles distant. They began to march on Constantinople.

In the meantime Abdul Hamid had again dismissed his cabinet and appointed ministers more pleasing to the people. Some of the old ministers have been killed but the citizens of Constantinople have been going about their business as usual and rich and titled foreigners have not felt it necessary to leave the city or give up their pleasures.

While this was going on at Constantinople, one of those terrible riots between Mahomedans and Christians, which have been so common in this badly ruled land, broke out at Adana, nearly opposite the island of Cyprus, in Asia Minor. A congress of missionaries, among whom were many Americans and several Canadians, was being held at this place. It is said that many towns in the district were burned, among which was Tarsus, the birthplace of the Apostle Paul. The trouble has spread rapidly throughout Asiatic Turkey and thousands of Armenian Christians have been killed. It is reported that in one of the villages not a babe has been spared.

The quarrel between the Armenian Christians and their Moslem neighbors has lasted since the days of the Crusades. Long years of oppression have made the Christians look upon the Turks as enemies and caused the Mahomedans to despise the Christians. When district, fear and religious hatred fill the hearts of people it takes little to provoke a quarrel. The gathering together of the Christian missionaries scattered through the country occurred at almost the same time as the Mahomedan spring festival. It is probable, too, that the Turks had learned of the attack about to be made on the Sultan and feared lest their religion was in danger.

So far, it does not seem that many of the missionaries have been killed though before you read this brave, gentle women and strong, loving men may have met as terrible deaths as the apostles and early Christian teachers who suffered martyrdom in the same country nineteen hundred years ago.

British and other warships are hurrying to the coast of Adana but they have not arrived in time to prevent much bloodshed and ruin. The days when men and women, yes, and little children, must face death and torture rather than give up their faith have not yet passed away.

THE HIBERNATION OF BEARS

One of the interesting features of animal life is the means employed for subsistence in winter. Many animals, including wolves, foxes, coons and opossums, forage for their food all winter, while others store up nuts, acorns, corn and the like in dens where they hibernate for four or five months during the coldest weather, but come out occasionally on warm, sunny days. Still others lay up food in the shape of fat in the body in the autumn, then, when the weather begins to get cold they den up in caverns and caves and never come out until next spring, doing without food the whole winter through, their lives being sustained by the slow combustion of fat already stored up in the body. Snakes, frogs, ground hogs and bears are among the class of animals that hibernate without food. They practically sleep during the entire winter, or remain in a kind of stupor.

The largest of the animals which hibernate without food is the bear. When it gets cold in the autumn, a bear will lie down among the fallen leaves in some dry canyon or under a sheltering rock or

A Page for the Young Folks

tangle of underbrush, and go to sleep for about two weeks without stirring. This is to prepare for the long winter retirement. This preliminary sleep occurs some distance from the den previously selected for his winter quarters. After two weeks of this preparation, the bear gets up and goes straight for his den, enters it, and is seen no more until the weather gets warm again in the spring. He goes in very fat, and comes out gaunt and hungry. And unless he gets fat in the fall he must forage for his food all winter.

It is doubtless with bears as with men. A fat man can fast longer than one who starts in lean and emaciated. People who have been forced for any reason to do without food for a long time, say that during the first two or three days after their rations are shut off the gnawings of hunger are very painful, but after this the pain is not so acute, as the system turns from its crying after new nourishment and begins to burn up or consume the fat stored in the body in the effort to sustain life and furnish necessary energy, and during this stage of the fast, the only feeling is one of gradual emaciation and lessening of strength. And, naturally, if a man were laying down all the time he was fasting, rather than walking about expending energy, he could sustain life for a longer period. So it is not marvelous after all, that a fat bear lying in a deep, warm cave in the ground, can live three or four months without eating.

Some old hunters and trappers say that no matter how large a cave may be, only two bears hibernate there; that if another pair venture to intrude, there is serious trouble in store for the last comers. Others tell us that if the den is large, another pair may take up their abode in another part of it, as the first comers are in a state of stupor or torpor, and not disposed to be quarrelsome, or to take much notice of the late comers.

During the latter part of the hibernating period, very early in the spring, the young cubs are born, and it is the coming of the cubs which forces the old bear out after food and later in order to nourish her young. It is said that she never leaves the den until after the cubs are born, but very soon thereafter she comes forth ravenously hungry, and it is at this time that a bear is quarrelsome and ill-humored, and when she plays such havoc with the farmers' pigs, poultry, lambs and young calves.

Old mountaineers, trappers and hunters who trap wild animals for skins, traps and the like, take advantage of these early trips of the mother bear to capture the little cubs in the den. These hunters will have an order from any showman for a pair of young bears at a good price, and being familiar with the mountains and rocky bluffs along rivers and other wild, unbroken country, they know the location of every den large enough to hold a pair of bears, and in the spring as warm weather approaches, they keep a sharp watch for the old mother bear to emerge from her long winter home, for mother instinct drives her forth before the male comes out.

As soon as the hunters see fresh tracks in the snow, sand or soft earth leading away from the cave, they know the old bear has fared forth after food. They then set a large steel trap in the trail to catch her on the return trip. And as there is generally a more or less well-defined path leading to the cave, they are pretty sure to catch her, as she will come back along the same path.

After she is caught she is not molested, but allowed to remain quietly in the trap. The hunters now secrete themselves near by, and watch day and night for the appearance of the cubs. After a time they get very hungry, and nose about in the cave for their mother, and failing to find her they keep exploring until they come to the mouth of the cave and see her in the trap, when hunger leads them to go out to her, when the hunters make for the mouth of the cave to intercept and catch them before they get back into the den again. In this way they not only catch the little cubs alive, but possibly the old bear also.

This is the surest way to capture the cubs, for it would be useless to attempt to dig them out, as the cave might extend back forty or fifty feet into the side of the hill, mountain or rocky bluff. The trap is set near enough to the mouth of the cave so that the cubs may see their mother when they get to the opening, and yet far enough away to prevent their reaching the den again before the hunters intercept them, as they might try to do if several weeks old. Sometimes the whole family may be broken up in this way, the bear being shot or roped when he ventures out.

This applies more to black or brown cinnamon bears than to the grizzly or silver tip. It's a serious proposition to catch one of these larger bears in a steel trap that will hold her, or to rope and capture the male, but the cubs can sometimes be got in this way by two or three experienced hunters, provided the mother is caught near the cave in a trap strong enough to hold her. Most of the bears you see in shows are secured in this manner, as bears never breed in captivity, and never breed if for any reason they are too poor to hibernate, but had to forage throughout the winter for food.—Isaac Motes

THE LITTLE DOG BOY*

By Louise Fanshawe Gregory.

The little dog boy was Sir Edwin Landseer. While still a curly-headed boy, he entered as a student, the Royal Academy and was given this odd name by Fuschi, a noted artist, in whose class he was. Attracted, as many were, by his talents and gentle ways, Fuschi used to call him his "little dog boy," because he was so fond of drawing and painting dogs of all kinds; at an age, too, when many children are afraid even to play with them.

When a little older, Edwin asked his father, who was an eminent engraver, to teach him to draw and paint. His father gave him some instruction, but wisely told his son he could not make him a painter, that Nature was the only school, and Observation the best teacher. If he wanted to succeed, he must think about all the things he saw and try to copy them. So he was sent with his two brothers, who had the same tastes, if not Edwin's rare gifts, to play on Hampstead Heath. Nor was it long before he made it, and all out of doors, his studio. He closely observed the donkeys and the old horses that were grazing on the common, and was soon able to sketch them so well as to astonish every one. His favorite toys were pencils and brushes, for he early learned to paint. But he was none the less a boy for being an artist, and so Edwin and his brothers had fun together, as a picture he painted in these play-days suggests. It was good enough to be sold and was called "The Mischief Makers." A mischievous boy, perhaps one of the brothers, has fastened a piece of wood to the tail of a mischievous-looking donkey. Probably an incident in some frolic on the common.

In the South Kensington Museum there are, or were, many of young Landseer's works, of which the most remarkable is a little donkey's head in black lead, marked—it seems incredible!—"E. Landseer. Five years old." When ordinary children of his age were playing with toy animals, this infant genius was drawing and painting them from life.

The little artist was always studying animals. Whenever allowed to go to shows of wild beasts, it is said, he never went without his sketch-book. And what other boys were only curious about, and amused by, he closely observed; drawing and painting the animals with the greatest industry. He made such rapid progress in his art that at thirteen he was permitted to exhibit a picture of "A Pointer and a Puppy," also one of "Mr. Simpkin's Mule," mentioned in the catalogue as "Master E. Landseer."

One of his earliest oil paintings—his skill was not confined to animals—was a portrait of a baby sister toddling about in a bonnet much too large for her. From his boyhood, Landseer loved to read and re-read Scott's delightful novels, and many of his earlier sketches were of his favorite scenes and characters. Among his etchings is one of Sir Walter and Lady Scott. His brush was never idle. The list of his works, as child and youth, is a long record of the "little dog-boy's" untiring industry.

When not quite nineteen, he took a small cottage, with, of course, a studio, in St. John's Wood; and soon after setting up for himself, with his sister for companion and housekeeper, he received a premium from the British Institute for that amusing picture called

"The Larder Invaded." A little later his celebrated "Cat's Paw" was painted; also "The monkey's device for eating hot chestnuts," which made him famous. It sold for a hundred pounds, and is now valued at three thousand or more. What made his pictures so remarkable was when the "little dog-boy" became the great dog-painter, was his ability to give the animals he portrayed the expression in face and attitude the subject required. Some critics have said: "He made them too human." Landseer's pictures always tell their own story.

That pathetic picture called "Suspense," of the noble hound watching at his master's door, now closed to him because his master has been carried in wounded unto death, shown by the blood-stained plume which has fallen to the ground, eloquently expresses the trust and love of the faithful friend so sadly shut out. One of the best known paintings of Landseer is one of himself called "The Connivous."

And what lovable dogs' heads Sir Edwin Landseer has painted! What rollicking puppies! Dalby King Charles, too! The little pages and courtiers of the canine world, with their silky coats and bright eyes! For dogs of high and low degree have been alike immortalized by their special artist. He had a wonderful power over them, and an attraction for them that seemed almost magnetic. Once, when entertaining a party of friends at his home in St. John's Wood, a servant opening the outer door, several dogs rushed in. One, large and savage-looking mastiff, frightened the ladies present. But the creature, taking no notice of them, bounded up to their host with every demonstration of the most frantic delight, as if it had found a lost master. Some one remarking, "How fond that dog is of you!" Sir Edwin replied: "I never saw it before in my life." His friends declared that it must have known the great painter, by reputation, as the friend of his race. When a lad, a lady asked Landseer how he came "to know so much about animals?" "By peeping into their hearts, Madam," was the reply. Sometimes he painted very fierce-looking dogs. It is said that when Count D'Orsay visited his studio, he would stop at the door and call out: "Keep the dogs" (the painted ones) "off me, Landseer! I want to come in, and am afraid some of them will bite me. That fellow in the corner is growling furiously." Quite the reverse of fierce, however, are the dogs in the popular picture, "Dignity and Impudence."

Cunning rabbits and stately stags attest Sir Edwin's broad range in animal subjects. He thought the stag was the bravest of all animals; braver than the lion, because by nature the most timid, it fought with such desperate courage when at bay.

From a child he could never bear to see dumb brutes neglected or ill-treated. He thought it inhuman to tie up a dog for any length of time. "Treatment a man," he said, "could endure better, for he could take off his coat while the poor dog had to wear his."

The ordinary method of breaking and training horses he considered cruel, and would often leave his studio to teach the horses in his meadow various tricks, his whip being lumps of sugar.

The famous painter understood men and women as well as he did the nature of animals. He had been too well-trained by the teacher—Observation, not to have clear perceptions, and a keen insight for character. His favorite expression, when speaking of those he liked and esteemed, was: "They have the true ring." His love of truth was, no doubt, a great aid to his genius, for it made him dislike insincere, careless work and false effects.

Animals were not his only subjects, as his fine portraits and charming pictures of women and children show. In many of them some pet dog is an attractive feature.

He had the honor of painting Queen Victoria, who knighted, and had a strong regard for him. The young painter was busily at work one afternoon when she surprised him by a visit, going up to his door—she was the young Queen then—with quite a retinue. Even in his early years, it was genius that looked out of the eyes of the "little dog-boy"; and throughout his later life, his persevering industry trained his hand to portray with wonderful skill all that he saw in his subjects, and made him world-famous in art as Sir Edwin Landseer.

LITTLE MOTHERS

On Flora and Cora and Dora and Nora

I was calling one bright summer day;

Said: "Hero is something I don't understand,—

Won't you tell me about it, I pray?

"Your dollies you tend with beautiful care,

And you pet them—I see that you do!

You dress them up gaily, and curl their fair hair,—

Pray, what do the dolls do for you?"

Then Flora and Cora and Dora and Nora

Looked up in the greatest surprise;

They all seemed to think I was crazy, indeed;

And all their dolls opened their eyes.

Said Flora: "My dolly's my dearest delight;—

Of course she does nothing for me,

But I pet her and tend her from morning till night,

Because I just love her, you see.

FLOWER COMPETITION

Dear Editor—I found the maple buds in a dry sunny place, wild mustard on Moss street in a sunny damp place, horse tail in a sunny dry place, cedar buds in a sunny place, cress in a shady damp place, coo-coo in a dry sunny place, wild simson in a dry shade place, salmon buds in a dry shade place, wild gooseberry in a shady damp place, wild forgetmenot in a dry shade place, dogtooth violets on rocks in a dry sunny place, star of Bethlehem in a dry sunny place, Oregon grape in a dry shade place, pine buds in a dry shade place.

ALEX. McDONALD.

Certified by J. Tuck.

Names of flowers sent will be given next week.

Dear Editor—I have found the following flowers in the following week: Wild cherry, wild yellow violet in a field on Fairfield Road, view tree, wild lady slipper in the bush in a shady place, wild strawberry in the field in sunny place, vetch in a sunny place, yellow broom.

JOHN MCKERLIE.

Flowers Found April 19, 1909.

Choke cherry found in a sunny damp place, cedar found in a sunny, dry place, wild blackberry found in a sunny, dry place, wild vetch found in a sunny, moist place, wild sorrel found in a sunny dry place, maple blossom, gentleman's slipper (orchid), burdock.

A. C. J. MUIR.

Dear Editor—I only found two flowers this week, and they are Wild yellow gorse in a sunny dry place, wild yellow violet in a sunny damp place. I did find a wild strawberry blossom, but when I picked it it fell to pieces.

A. C. J. MUIR.

Wild Flowers Found April 18.

Plantain found in a sunny damp place, wild strawberry blossom found in a sunny dry place, wild broom found in a rocky sunny place, wild Lady Washington found in a rocky sunny place, wild tulip found in a sunny moist place, wild sweet pea found in a sunny moist place, wild hyacinth found in a sunny dry place.

A. CHARLES J. MUIR.

Wild white clintonia found in a shady moist place.

ISABEL M. F. BARRON, Teacher.

Short Stories

Moved Her Whole Family.

I was lying on the floor of an old country log house one summer day near a big open fireplace,

when I heard a peculiar, frightened squeak. I got up to see what looked like a huge mouse moving at a very rapid walk across the room.

When I got a closer look I saw that it was a mother mouse moving her whole family. At least, I know there was none left behind, for very soon a small snake, but large enough to put into a pane the mother of four less than half grown children, came through the empty fireplace and after the hole rug-tive.

The mother mouse had two in her mouth and fastened to either side of her, apparently holding on with their mouths and for "dear life" were the other two. I killed the snake and watched the moving family disappear through a hole in the corner.

Black Bear and Red Fox